

Final Poll Report Totals 1,772,163 Votes

Business Men, Clergy, Physicians, Educators, Lawyers, 17 Colleges, 47 States Vote "Yes"—State of Vermont and Bankers Vote "No"

IN this the eighth and final report on the LITERARY DIGEST Poll, 1,083,752 Americans have approved "on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year"; 688,411 poll-voters have registered disapproval. The approving ratio stands at 61.15 per cent.—a ratio which is 3.83 per cent. higher than Roosevelt's proportion of the popular vote in the Presidential election of 1932.

Since the last report, the ratio of "Yes" ballots for the President has increased in 15 States. The list of "marginal States" which give Roosevelt less than a 5 per cent. margin of approval in the DIGEST Poll now includes ten States:

Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

Seven of those States are on the edge in the final report—Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. South Dakota is still nearest the line with a favorable ratio of 50.28—0.47 per cent. less than in last week's report.

Vermont still stands alone in opposition with a 53.62 ratio of disapproval toward the President's policies. The other States are now lined up on the approving side. The final report shows nineteen States

and the District of Columbia in the 55-65 per cent. "Yes" ratio group:

In the West—Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Washington, Wyoming; in the Middle West—Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin; in the East—Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Six States take their stand in the 65-70 per cent. "Yes" ratio group:

California, Nevada, Arizona, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Virginia.

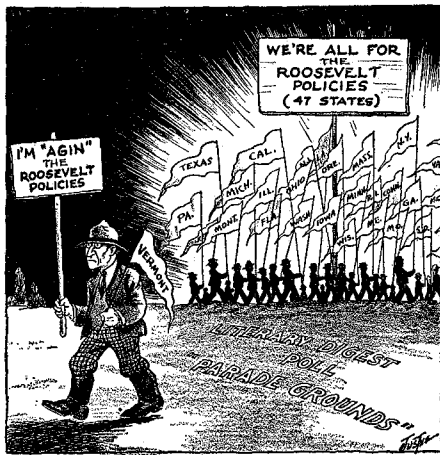
The New Deal gets the greatest support

Eighth Report Literary Digest Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES In Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now											
				Voted for Roosevelt in 1932			Voted for Hoover in 1932			Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932			Did Not Vote in 1932		
				Now Vote			Now Vote			Now Vote			Now Vote		
				Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Alabama.....	13,817	11,115	2,702	9,869	1,521	11,390	560	901	1,461	110	41	151	576	239	815
Arizona.....	3,656	2,451	1,205	1,834	453	2,287	490	679	1,169	61	36	97	66	37	103
Arkansas.....	10,149	7,385	2,764	6,748	1,330	8,078	344	1,137	1,481	65	82	147	228	215	443
California.....	134,321	93,116	41,205	61,904	9,926	71,830	24,823	28,397	53,220	3,822	1,187	5,009	2,567	1,695	4,262
Colorado.....	21,291	11,376	9,915	8,006	2,576	10,582	2,538	6,669	9,207	524	286	810	308	384	692
Connecticut.....	30,765	17,169	13,596	10,631	2,376	13,007	5,178	10,597	15,775	836	185	1,021	524	438	962
Delaware.....	4,003	2,275	1,728	1,599	294	1,893	544	1,347	1,891	64	23	87	68	64	132
Dist. of Columbia	6,763	3,861	2,902	1,083	365	1,448	273	869	1,142	73	46	119	2,432	1,895	4,327
Florida.....	17,261	12,389	4,872	10,081	2,077	12,158	1,602	2,291	3,893	123	67	190	583	437	1,020
Georgia.....	17,323	14,279	3,044	12,518	1,734	14,252	640	857	1,497	130	76	206	991	377	1,368
Idaho.....	6,095	3,476	2,619	2,520	711	3,231	791	1,699	2,490	73	90	163	92	119	211
Illinois.....	133,367	71,011	62,356	48,624	17,213	65,837	17,199	41,818	59,017	3,337	1,080	4,417	1,851	2,245	4,096
Indiana.....	56,599	29,484	27,115	22,798	7,346	30,144	5,286	18,258	23,544	759	479	1,238	641	1,032	1,673
Iowa.....	33,193	17,160	16,033	12,761	4,264	17,025	3,524	10,827	14,351	422	299	721	453	643	1,096
Kansas.....	31,851	16,188	15,663	11,799	3,951	15,750	3,459	10,501	13,960	436	291	727	494	920	1,414
Kentucky.....	24,083	15,904	8,179	13,117	2,964	16,081	2,038	4,531	6,569	253	174	427	496	510	1,006
Louisiana.....	9,962	7,481	2,481	6,405	1,629	8,034	688	654	1,342	69	47	116	319	151	470
Maine.....	16,209	8,501	7,708	5,714	1,247	6,961	2,328	6,090	8,418	212	81	293	247	290	537
Maryland.....	22,657	13,658	8,999	10,426	3,234	13,660	2,063	4,977	7,040	495	187	682	674	601	1,275
Massachusetts.....	79,017	41,216	37,801	23,972	6,524	30,496	14,216	29,557	43,773	1,854	601	2,455	1,174	1,119	2,293
Michigan.....	56,734	34,262	22,472	21,734	5,459	27,193	10,132	15,634	25,766	1,534	596	2,130	862	783	1,645
Minnesota.....	44,911	27,928	16,983	19,717	4,729	24,446	6,721	11,202	17,923	880	457	1,337	610	595	1,205
Mississippi.....	8,081	6,729	1,352	6,310	942	7,252	173	254	427	24	29	53	222	127	349
Missouri.....	61,753	38,999	22,754	31,152	7,054	38,206	6,048	14,238	20,286	939	470	1,409	860	992	1,852
Montana.....	7,316	4,624	2,692	3,218	708	3,926	1,136	1,790	2,926	164	100	264	106	94	200
Nebraska.....	22,816	12,300	10,516	9,497	3,158	12,655	2,233	6,669	8,902	264	201	465	306	488	794
Nevada.....	1,663	1,133	530	853	195	1,048	229	303	532	10	8	18	41	24	65
New Hampshire.....	8,877	4,534	4,343	2,907	726	3,633	1,399	3,426	4,825	108	44	152	120	147	267
New Jersey.....	76,404	43,685	32,719	26,959	6,459	33,418	13,330	24,718	38,048	2,258	596	2,854	1,138	946	2,084
New Mexico.....	2,701	1,720	981	1,295	288	1,583	343	635	978	30	27	57	52	31	83
New York.....	219,239	128,529	90,710	86,927	22,612	109,539	30,662	62,330	92,992	6,668	2,257	8,925	4,272	3,511	7,783
North Carolina.....	20,403	15,309	5,094	13,501	1,870	15,371	982	2,710	3,692	236	106	342	590	408	998
North Dakota.....	6,721	4,051	2,670	2,901	921	3,822	973	1,596	2,569	78	76	154	99	77	176
Ohio.....	117,749	70,558	47,191	46,359	12,623	58,982	19,312	31,611	50,923	3,022	1,033	4,055	1,865	1,924	3,789
Oklahoma.....	20,334	13,619	6,715	10,954	2,609	13,563	2,174	3,571	5,745	94	90	184	397	445	842
Oregon.....	19,896	14,011	5,885	9,634	1,400	11,034	3,441	4,041	7,482	572	227	799	364	217	581
Pennsylvania.....	148,847	92,321	56,526	60,582	11,905	72,487	24,683	40,867	65,550	3,600	1,349	4,949	3,456	2,405	5,861
Rhode Island.....	9,842	5,655	4,187	3,765	764	4,529	1,581	3,227	4,808	173	52	225	136	144	280
South Carolina.....	7,910	6,615	1,295	6,057	902	6,959	91	171	262	51	29	80	416	193	609
South Dakota.....	9,621	4,837	4,784	3,727	1,542	5,269	893	2,982	3,875	103	117	220	114	143	257
Tennessee.....	22,459	15,826	6,633	13,252	2,369	15,621	1,430	3,554	4,984	268	158	426	876	552	1,428
Texas.....	50,970	39,616	11,354	34,513	6,278	40,791	3,116	4,160	7,276	439	261	700	1,548	655	2,203
Utah.....	8,147	5,736	2,411	4,052	763	4,815	1,398	1,515	2,913	156	56	212	130	77	207
Vermont.....	6,451	2,992	3,459	2,030	490	2,520	789	2,769	3,558	76	45	121	97	155	252
Virginia.....	22,235	14,600	7,635	12,309	2,921	15,230	1,230	3,986	5,216	293	193	486	768	535	1,303
Washington.....	34,086	21,962	12,124	15,702	3,327	19,029	4,881	7,912	12,793	784	446	1,230	595	439	1,034
West Virginia.....	18,751	11,779	6,972	9,553	1,799	11,352	1,794	4,784	6,578	181	85	266	251	304	555
Wisconsin.....	41,466	25,992	15,474	18,981	4,894	23,875	5,317	9,365	14,682	1,124	618	1,742	570	597	1,167
Wyoming.....	3,444	1,952	1,492	1,394	397	1,791	429	1,007	1,436	72	35	107	57	53	110
State Unknown.....	19,954	12,383	7,571	9,400	2,308	11,708	2,221	4,627	6,848	258	149	407	504	487	991
Totals.....	1,772,163	1,083,752	688,411	771,644	184,147	955,791	237,725	458,037	695,762	38,177	15,268	53,445	36,206	30,959	67,165

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"They're All Out of Step but Jim!"
—Justus in the Sioux City Tribune (Ind.)

in the twelve States that fall inside the 70-85 per cent. "Yes" ratio group in the final report on the LITERARY DIGEST Poll:

Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Virginia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Oregon.

Trend Since 1932

A total of 1,702,562 of those who have voted in the current DIGEST Poll indicated on their ballots how they had cast their votes in the 1932 Presidential election. Of that total, 459,338 voters have changed their minds about Roosevelt since 1932. Of those who voted in 1932 for Hoover, 237,452 now vote "Yes" for Roosevelt in the LITERARY DIGEST Poll. Of those who voted in 1932 for others than Roosevelt and Hoover, 38,104 now vote "Yes" for Roosevelt in the DIGEST Poll. And of those who voted in the 1932 election for Roosevelt, 183,782 now vote "No" on the Roosevelt policies.

On the basis of those figures Roosevelt now shows a net gain of 91,774, or 5.39 per cent. of the current DIGEST poll-voters who cast a ballot in the 1932 Presidential election. The same analysis indicates that Roosevelt has incurred net losses of support among DIGEST poll-voters in twenty States and net gains in the other twenty-eight States since 1932.

Interviewed, R. B. Parker, Editor-in-Chief of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, has analyzed the trend since 1932 as indicated in the DIGEST Poll:

"An analysis of the gain-and-loss figures in the LITERARY DIGEST Poll indicates a significant grouping of essentially agricultural States—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia—those twenty States show a loss for Roosevelt since 1932. On the other hand, the list which shows gains—a list which, by the way, is in the majority—includes practically all of the leading industrial States.

"Statistics show that, whereas agricultural income has increased, the prices of what the farmer buys have also increased in a degree which perpetuates their feeling of complaint, and, perhaps, accounts for their being on the loss-list. Farm States, therefore, are not likely to appear in the gain column until a net improvement is visible to the naked eye.

"I would not want this comment to be interpreted, however, as meaning an opinion on my part that the AAA has failed. The experiment is only a year old, and its result, I believe, has been to stop the downward trend of the farmer's condition, to level the trend off. His position, therefore, is no worse, and, perhaps, some better—but not enough better to make him feel like cheering about the improvement."

The New York Times has commented on the disparity between agricultural and industrial prices:

"Up to the present the AAA's pursuit of parity has been to travel in a circle. . . . The latest monthly figures reported (74 for farm commodities and 121 for industrial goods) yield precisely the same ratio—61 per cent. of parity—which prevailed when the AAA's pursuit began."

Shift Since 1932

States That Show a Gain for Roosevelt Among New Deal Poll-Voters Since 1932

State	Percentage of Gain
Maine	8.25
New Hampshire	9.07
Vermont	6.05
Massachusetts	12.44
Rhode Island	10.35
Connecticut	12.21
New York	6.96
New Jersey	12.28
Pennsylvania	11.45
Delaware	8.11
West Virginia	0.97
Ohio	8.52
Illinois	2.57
Michigan	11.27
Wisconsin	3.84
Minnesota	6.57
North Dakota	1.99
Montana	8.32
Idaho	2.6
Wyoming	3.12
Colorado	2.36
New Mexico	3.25
Arizona	2.76
Utah	9.96
Nevada	2.75
Washington	7.07
Oregon	13.53
California	14.39
State Unknown	0.9

States That Show a Loss for Roosevelt Among New Deal Poll-Voters Since 1932

State	Percentage of Loss
Indiana	2.37
Iowa	.99
Missouri	.11
South Dakota	5.83
Nebraska	3.00
Kansas	.18
Maryland	3.16
Virginia	6.68
North Carolina	3.36
South Carolina	10.41
Georgia	6.04
Florida	2.17
Kentucky	2.92
Tennessee	3.19
Alabama	6.55
Mississippi	9.64
Arkansas	9.49
Louisiana	9.19
Oklahoma	1.75
Texas	5.58

Average net gain for 48 States 5.39

Final Report on Literary Digest College Newspaper Poll

	Yes	No
Harvard	2,362	1,262
Yale	1,408	900
Cornell	1,408	938
Vassar	111	94
U. of Washington	1,020	480
Dartmouth	969	402
Brown	354	242
Univ. of Virginia	413	203
Univ. of Wisconsin	1,428	555
Univ. of Colorado	508	331
Univ. of Minnesota	2,302	1,222
Wellesley	129	128
Stanford	576	308
Univ. of Michigan	1,660	812
Univ. of Illinois	1,045	887
N. Y. University	341	141
Columbia	259	120
Seventeen Colleges	16,293	9,025
	(64.35%)	(35.65%)

The Fort Wayne News-Sentinel (Rep.) has observed the trend indicated in the DIGEST Poll figures:

"The obvious loss of favor which President Roosevelt has suffered in agricultural sections, including many areas which were strongly pro-Roosevelt in 1932, is attributable in important part to the traditional individualism of American farmers rendered bitterly resentful by increasing tendencies toward enlargement of a regimentation that has yielded no measurable farm benefits that are preceptible as genuine and substantial."

The New Haven Journal-Courier (Ind.) has predicted, in connection with the shift indicated in the DIGEST Poll, that "conservative critics of the new course are likely to hail this outcome with some enthusiasm. It seems obvious the President is losing support where he has been strongest. Yet it may be farm revolt portends something different from that which conservatives have supposed. For if the farmers have found Roosevelt wanting it is probably not because he is too radical. Their complaint against him, in sum, is quite likely to be that he is too cautious.

"It may well be that the farmers will look not to the Right, but further to the Left, for relief."

Only Bankers Oppose

In the six special polls which THE LITERARY DIGEST conducted among bankers, the clergy, business men, educators, lawyers, and physicians, as a group the bankers still stand alone in giving Roosevelt a 47.59 per cent. minority ratio of approval. In the other five groups, 54.36 per cent. of the clergy voted "Yes"; 56.23 per cent. of the business men; 56.83 per cent. of the physicians; 53.19 per cent. of the lawyers; and 67.20 per cent. of the educators all voted "Yes" in approval of the Roosevelt policies.

The New Deal won majorities among the bankers in only seventeen States, among the lawyers in twenty-four States, among the business men in thirty-four States, among the clergy in thirty-five States and among the physicians in thirty-five States.

(Continued on page 35)

President Sails, After An Eventful Week

Signs Scores of Bills, Vetoes More Than Thirty, and Makes Number of Appointments to Boards and Commissions—Radio Speech Evokes Divided Opinion From the Press

THE acts and utterances of President Roosevelt, notably his "fireside talk" to the American people over the radio, kept Washington the center of public attention last week.

Moreover, most of the other outstanding developments of the week either originated or had strong reverberations in the Capital. Until the President returns from the sea trip he began at Annapolis Sunday evening, however, the tendency will be for Washington to watch the rest of the country instead of being watched by it.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale has said of the President: "On the radio he is a great artist, for he speaks to the whole nation as if he were conversing confidentially with an individual."

He did so in his speech last week. The address was essentially personal, made as if he were speaking face to face with each of his hearers. "Has the New Deal helped you?" the President asked in effect, confident of the answer.

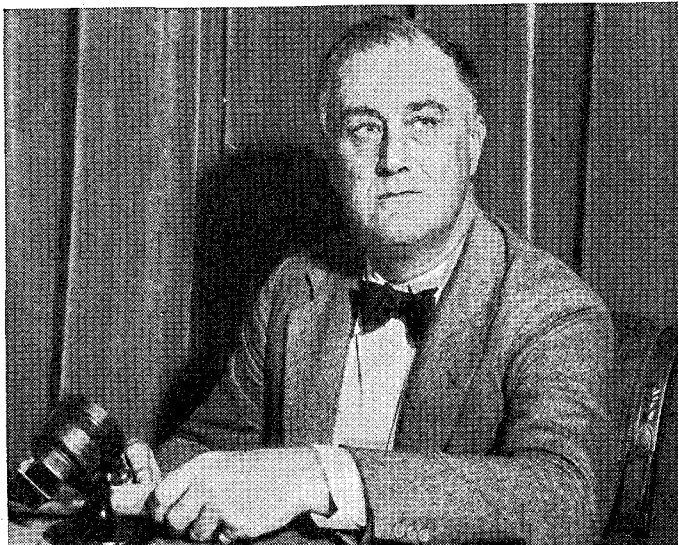
"I could cite statistics to you as unanswerable measures of our national progress," he said. "But the simplest way for each of you to judge recovery lies in the plain facts of your own individual situation. Are you better off than you were last year? Are your debts less burdensome? Is your bank account more secure? Are your working conditions better? Is your faith in your own individual future more firmly grounded?"

Each Hearer a Juror

He made each hearer a juror to weigh the charge that the gains of the New Deal have been achieved at the expense of personal liberty.

"Have you as an individual paid too high a price for these gains?" he asked. "Have you lost any of your rights or liberty or constitutional freedom of action and choice? Turn to the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, which I have solemnly sworn to maintain and under which your freedom rests secure. Read each provision of that Bill of Rights and ask yourself whether you personally have suffered the impairment of a single jot of these great assurances."

In this connection, he challenged the charge that his Administration is departing from fundamental American principles into Fascism, Communism, Socialism, or regimentation. "I believe," he said, "that what we are doing to-day is a necessary fulfillment of what Americans have always been.



Acme

"Has the New Deal helped you?" was the theme of the President's latest "fireside talk" on the radio

doing—a fulfilment of old and tested American ideals."

He chose a homely illustration to show that his Administration is seeking to reconstruct and modernize, not to revolutionize, the American social structure.

The office building attached to the White House would be renovated and added to, this summer, he said, just as he is seeking to renovate and add to the social edifice. Modern plumbing and wiring would be installed, but only within the old structural lines. Because the architects and builders are men of common sense and of artistic American tastes, he had no fear that they would "build some strange new Gothic tower or a factory building or perhaps a replica of the Kremlin or the Potsdam Palace."

Nor would he do so in his own building job, he intimated. "The artistic lines of the White House buildings were the creation of master builders when our republic was young," he said. "The simplicity and the strength of the structure remain in the face of every modern test. But within this magnificent pattern, the necessities of modern government business require constant reorganization and rebuilding. . . . It is this combination of the old and the new that marks orderly, peaceful progress—not only in building buildings, but in building government itself."

The President also reviewed the work of the last session of Congress, described his three objectives of relief, recovery and reform, mentioned the program of social insurance and national planning he will submit to Congress next year, and closed on a note of restrained emotion.

"While I was in France during the war," he said, "our boys used to call the United

States 'God's country.' Let us make it and keep it 'God's country.'"

Besides writing his speech for the radio, the President signed scores of bills passed by Congress, vetoed more than thirty—nearly all of them minor—and made a number of appointments to boards and commissions.

Refusing to use the pocket-veto privilege, under which he could kill a measure simply by withholding his signature, the President gave his reason for disapproving each of the vetoed bills.

The important measures signed included the housing bill to speed the flow of private capital into the renovation and construction of homes; the tobacco bill, which, like the recently signed Bankhead cotton act, intro-

duces the element of compulsion into crop control; the railroad pension bill setting up an old-age retirement system under which retired rail employees will receive annuities from a fund contributed partly by workers and partly by employers, and the farm bankruptcy bill enabling farmers under certain circumstances to avoid the foreclosure of mortgages on their property and dispossession from their land.

Seek to Avert Strikes

The more important appointments were those to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which will oversee the stock exchanges; the Communications Commission, which will regulate the operation of telephone, telegraph and radio concerns; the National Labor Relations Board, which will investigate and conciliate industrial disputes generally; the National Steel Labor Relations Board, which will seek to avert the strike threatened in the steel industry, and the National Longshoremen's Board, which has been attempting to settle the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast.

While the President, as usual, occupied the center of the Washington stage last week, the Treasury and State Departments, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the National Recovery Administration likewise appeared prominently upon it.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, placed an embargo on exports of silver except under license.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, sent a note to Germany criticizing her reasons for suspending payment on foreign obligations and, in turn, received a note from Britain rejecting his suggestion that she pay part

of her war debt to the United States in goods. "The primary question for settlement is the amount that should be paid," not the method of payment, the British note said. It made the point that, "if the United Kingdom were not to receive payment for goods exported on commercial account, her exchange resources available to purchase cotton and other goods from America would be still further diminished."

The AAA came into the spotlight as Federal Judge John P. Barnes, in a decision rendered at Chicago, ruled that, when it licensed milk distributors in that area, compelling them to pay producers fixed prices, it was "doing what, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, the Federal Government has no power to do." The decision, which, if upheld, would destroy AAA marketing agreements throughout the country, will be appealed to a higher court.

For the prominence of the NRA, there was a variety of reasons.

In the town of Harriman, Tennessee, the Harriman Hosiery Mills, with 650 employees, closed their doors when Recovery Administrator Hugh S. Johnson refused to restore their Blue Eagle, removed in April. Mill officials charged that they had been "unjustly, unfairly and in an un-American manner deprived of our property rights in the Blue Eagle." Government officials replied that they refused to bargain collectively with employees. "A clear violation of the spirit and letter of Section 7a of the Recovery Act," said General Johnson. The kidnaping and brief detention of a union official by a band of armed men at Harriman was the signal for an investigation by the Department of Justice.

Ford's Compliance Expected

In Washington, General Johnson declared that he expected a letter from the Ford Motor Company—which has not signed the automobile code—declaring that the company had complied and would comply with all the code's pertinent provisions. "If that letter is sent," he said, "it will be a certificate of compliance so far as I am concerned, and the Ford Motor Company will be eligible to bid on government contracts."

In Washington, again, the National Recovery Administrator and his assistants submitted a reply to the recently published second report of the Darrow Review Board. General Johnson charged that it was "even more inaccurate and inconsequential than the first," and that the board "has not been able to produce so much as one little drachm of evidence" that the NRA codes tend toward monopoly or the oppression of small businesses.

Nevertheless, in its third and final report, made public Sunday, the board returned to the attack, declaring that the Recovery Act "has fostered and fortified those practises and systems under which 1 per cent. of the nation's population has been enabled to possess itself of 60 per cent. of the nation's wealth."

The President's radio address opened

a season of speech-making that will stretch through his return and cross-country trip next month up to Election Day, three months later.

It will be a summer of debate. Administration key-men will swing through the States expounding and defending the New Deal—General Johnson; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Rexford



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Weather Forecast: An Exceptionally Warm Summer

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Guy Tugwell, Under-Secretary; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, and many others.

Their speeches certainly will be challenged by regular Republicans, who will have the assistance of their insurgent colleague, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. An arch-critic of the NRA and the AAA, he plans to oppose them on the stump, trailing advocates of the New Deal whenever possible. The President has instructed his subordinates to refrain from purely political speeches on their tours during his absence, but Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, regular Republican leader in the House, nevertheless condemns this "propaganda of the New Deal—a propaganda which is costing the taxpayers untold money in the greatest government-by-ballyhoo project ever designed."

Plans for the wholesale campaign of education on New Deal policies proved of great interest to the press, as newspaper editorials indicated. Editors were chiefly interested, however, in the President's speech which opened the discussion.

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech," said Will Rogers in his syndicated newspaper comment, "seemed to satisfy all but those that had made up their minds in advance that they wouldn't like it, no matter what he said."

Whatever the merit of this observation, a great many editors did like either all or most of the speech, and some decidedly did not.

The *Tulsa Tribune* objected that "the President makes a good speech, good to listen to, and the New Deal he defines is like a good dinner before the bill is presented."

The *Hartford Courant* struck a similar note: "What concerns a very great many people is something that the President did not allude to in his address, namely, the vast sums the Federal Government is spending not merely for relief alone, but for social experimentation."

The *Chicago Tribune* said flatly: "He is wrong. The appeal from him is to the history of the people. He is on the road to usurpations."

To the *Burlington (Vt.) Free Press*, "This address was exceedingly disappointing."

The objection of the *Milwaukee Leader* was strikingly different from most of the rest. "He reassured those in doubt that his plans are not radical," it said. "That's what is the matter with them. They are designed to retain the capitalist system, which is thoroughly bad. It should be given a decent burial, and let us go onward to a better system."

On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Eagle* thought that "the President made a report with which sensible and right-minded people can not quarrel."

Mr. Roosevelt, said the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, "is at his best when he sits down before a microphone to discuss the state of the Nation with his listeners. The net effect was to confound his critics and confirm his friends."

Newspaper Opinion

The *Dallas News* considered the speech a "clear and convincing review of his record, given in homely English," and believed that "it must have made a decided nation-wide impression of sincerity and wise planning."

Similar were the opinions of the *Atlanta Constitution* and the *Salt Lake City Deseret News*.

"President Roosevelt," said *The Constitution*, "brought conviction to the country in his statement that recovery is actually in progress and that the unlimited powers placed at his disposal by the Congress are bearing fruit. The emergency that confronted the nation over a year ago demanded a man with vision for the future; a man who was not tied to the hidebound traditions of the past—and the man capable of meeting the situation was chosen. To him belongs the credit of putting into operation a program that put the country back on the road to recovery and prosperity."

Referring to the end of the President's address, *The Deseret News* said: "That the President is putting forth an honest effort to make this God's country no one doubts. That he is moving toward that goal a speech like the latest gives assurance. That he will succeed the good people of America are praying."

Boycott Threat Is Forcing Movie Clean-Up

Movement Initiated by Roman Catholics, and Approved by Other Churches, Bringing Results as Film-Producers Follow Trend of Times and Name a Morals Dictator

By EDWARD ANGLY

SCARED by the specter of a possible boycott by Roman Catholic customers that could easily extend around the earth, the moguls who make America's motion-pictures have once more taken a vow to purify their products. Meanwhile, an aroused and vigilant Catholic hierarchy is exhorting the faithful to enroll in the Legion of Decency and pledge themselves to stay away from theaters showing offensive films. Numerous Protestant groups have voiced approval of the movement. Some Jewish rabbis have urged their congregations to co-operate in the new campaign for scrubbing the screen. Not a few non-Catholics have signed the Legion's pledge.

The movie-makers seem to be convinced, this time, that the interested church organizations intend to see to it that they keep their word, or else be drowned in floods of red ink. In the long run they may discover that it doesn't pay dividends to be good in a country that leads the world in divorces, crimes of violence, one-armed driving, progressive polygamy, and coeducational cocktail parties. But they have been frightened into feeling that, for the next few months, at least, they would be certain to lose stacks of dollars should they keep on permitting the moral tone of their films to slide down the bass clef.

Aimed at Box-office

This time they realize that the leaders in an organization which has been keeping its eye on morals for a couple of thousand years are militantly demanding that the producers live up to the code they imposed upon themselves with such pious pretensions four years ago. That was after sound had brought to the screen the *double entendre*, the Broadway gag, and words that could speak louder than actions.

Even if their films have scarcely kept up with the Joneses in the rush down the primrose path away from the social conventions of yesteryear, the fact remains that the producers promised not to yield to such temptations. Of their own free will they promised to eliminate vulgarity and suggestiveness from their products and resolved to maintain "the highest possible moral and artistic standards," no matter how wicked everybody else might become.

What scared them as they had never been scared before, when the Roman Catholic hierarchy advocated hitting them in their most sensitive spot—the box-office—was not



On the Spot

—Messner in the Albany Knickerbocker Press

only the fact that there are more than 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States, but that the Catholic Church, like the American film, is universal. Like the cameras of Hollywood, the Catholic Bishops can make shots which will be heard round the world.

Exports to foreign lands bring from 30 to 40 per cent. of the gross receipts taken in by the production companies in Hollywood. There isn't another major industry in this country having an export trade amounting to such a large proportion of its total income. Despite quotas and restrictions of sundry sort, the proportion has risen in recent months, because of the drop in the value of the dollar. These foreign sales have kept more than one concern out of bankruptcy.

Soon after the Catholic Bishops Committee on Motion Pictures was appointed last November at a meeting attended by prelates from most of the country's 104 Catho-

lic sees, it began to inquire about motion-picture regulations overseas. It asked the cooperation of Bishops in Europe "to curb the moral menace of the lurid American film." The producers heard about that. When the Legion of Decency was founded here, *L'Osservatore Romano*, semi-official Vatican newspaper, praised the movement. In the United States, while each Bishop is free to take up or leave alone the cudgels for clean films, the Legion of Decency campaign has a country-wide sounding-board in the National Catholic Welfare Conference at Washington. The NCWC's News Service, which, like most news services, sells its news to subscribers, has clients not only in the United States, but in fifteen foreign countries. It doesn't require a very bright motion-picture producer to see, in that, the potentialities for putting Legion of Decency ideas into the heads of millions of Catholic cinema patrons in foreign lands.

Catholic newspapers and periodicals in the United States number 310 and their combined circulations exceed 7,000,000 copies. No industry dependent on popular patronage could flout, with impunity, the sentiment of a press of that size and influence, or keep it fooled for long with evasions of a code.

A Formidable Movement

For the Catholics in this country there are 18,250 churches with priests in attendance. They are all open, and, for the most part, drawing crowds, which is more than can be said for a full third of the 18,000 motion-picture theaters of the United States.

In working up the fear that has thrown Hollywood into such purification ceremonies as it never experienced before, the producers also gave a thought to the Catholic schools. Most surveys show, and both the producers and their severest critics agree, that every American boy and girl averages one visit a week to the pictures. Nearly 2,250,000 children attend Catholic parochial schools in the United States. More than 200,000 adolescents and adults are in Catholic high schools and colleges. The League of Decency crusade had hardly begun when most of these schools closed for the summer, but the teachers plan to enroll the students in the League when classes are resumed in the autumn. Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools,

(Continued on page 34)

Already—

Samuel Goldwyn announces he will not produce Herbert Asbury's "Barbary Coast," a spicy story of San Francisco's old underworld district.

M-G-M paid J. M. Cain \$25,000 for the movie rights to "The Postman Always Rings Twice," but has decided to stop production of the film.

Paramount booked Mae West's "It Ain't No Sin," for release the last week of June, but is holding it up for cleansing.

New Federal Boards Are Appointed

President Announces Securities and Communications Commissions, and Three Labor Groups, Among Others

By the time President Roosevelt sailed from Annapolis Sunday evening, he had appointed all the commissions and boards authorized in the regular session of Congress.

Of primary interest, perhaps, was the personnel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, created to regulate the stock exchanges.

He did not name a chairman of this commission, but the assumption was that



Photograph by Acme



Keystone

Judge Walter P. Stacy (left), Chairman of the National Steel Labor Relations Board; and Joseph P. Kennedy, of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Joseph P. Kennedy, a New York financier and close friend of the President, would be its leading figure.

The other members are Ferdinand Pecora of New York, Robert E. Healy of Vermont, James M. Landis of Massachusetts and George C. Mathews of Wisconsin. Mr. Pecora acted as counsel during the Senate Banking and Currency Committee's recent investigation into Wall Street practices. Mr. Healy has been chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, of which Mr. Landis and Mr. Mathews have been members. Three of the appointees are Democrats; two are Republicans.

Commission of Seven

To the Communications Commission, created to regulate telephone, telegraph and radio companies, President Roosevelt named seven men. The chairman is Eugene O. Sykes, of Mississippi, formerly chairman of the Federal Radio Commission. The other members are Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, previously vice-chairman of the Radio Commission, a Republican and friend of Herbert Hoover's; Paul Walker, of Oklahoma, expert on communications rates; Norman Case, former Governor of Rhode Island; Irvin Stuart, of Texas, who helped write the act creating this commission; George Henry Payne of New York, an author and a manager of the Bull Moose movement in 1912, and Hampson Gary of Washington, an attorney.

The President appointed three labor boards, empowered to investigate and settle industrial controversies and to conduct elections to determine who shall repre-

sent employees in collective bargaining with employers.

To the permanent National Labor Relations Board, whose field will be industry in general, he named, as chairman, Lloyd Garrison, dean of the Wisconsin Law School; Harry Alvin Millis, head of the University of Chicago's Department of Economics, and Edwin S. Smith, NRA official in Massachusetts.

The two other boards, the National Steel Labor Relations Board and the National Longshoremen's Board, are temporary, and the field of each is a specific industry.

The three members of the steel board are Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court, Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired, and Dr. James Mullenbach of Chicago. All are experts in the field of labor relations. It is believed that the creation of this board has averted the threat of a strike in the steel industry.

To settle the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Roosevelt created a board consisting of Archbishop Edward J. Hanna of San Francisco, O. K. Cushing, an attorney of that city, and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

This strike, in which violent outbreaks have been frequent, has crippled Pacific ports since early in May. Millions of dollars' worth of goods have been tied up on piers, in warehouses and in the holds of stalled ships.

Lately there have been threats that, if necessary, the authorities would reopen the ports by force.

As Administrator of the new Housing Act, designed to attract private capital into the renovation and construction of homes, the President named a personal friend—James A. Moffett, an officer of the Standard Oil Company of California.

A five-man board, named by the President, will investigate all phases of aviation and attempt to evolve a national air policy. Its chairman is Clark Howell, Sr., publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*. The members are Jerome Clarke Hunsaker of New York, retired Naval commander; Edward P. Warner of Washington, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aviation; Franklin K. Lane, Jr., of California, an attorney, and Albert J. Berres, likewise of that State, labor adviser to corporations.

One of the bodies created by Mr. Roosevelt is particularly close to his heart. It is called the President's Committee on Economic Security, consists of four Cabinet members and Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, and will be assisted by an advisory council of fifteen or twenty outstanding citizens. It will conduct an exhaustive investigation on the subject of social insurance and submit its findings to Congress and to the States.

Hull's Rebuke to Germany

The German Government's note for a moratorium on foreign obligations drew a sharp rejoinder from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The German note announcing suspension of its foreign debts did not include commercial loans which the Government is determined to meet. The long-term and medium-term obligations and the payments on the Dawes and Young loans were included in the moratorium to extend from July 1, 1934, until further notice.

Secretary Hull's note rejected bluntly the reasoning of the German Government for the proposed moratorium. According to the German note, a dwindling gold reserve, a decreased foreign trade, and the closing of foreign markets to German industry led to the suspension of payments on loans. A breathing spell was necessary, the note declared, until Germany could replenish her gold reserves and find markets for her exports. Without a favorable balance of trade Germany could not repay her loans.

In his reply Secretary Hull answered the German note point by point: a large part of the loans made to Germany had gone into armaments, and Germany, according to general belief, has been repurchasing depreciated bonds and maintaining the conditions under which depreciation exists. The lack of foreign markets has been due to the policy of the German Government during the past few months—an implication of the anti-Jewish campaign which caused a boycott of German goods in many countries.

Referring to the reparations, which were included in the moratorium, Secretary Hull reminded the German Government that the United States received no reparations from Germany.

Embargo on Arms to Cuba

Acting on a request of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, President Roosevelt has declared an embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States to Cuba.

The action was taken, it was explained, because of numerous complaints from the Cuban Government that arms and explosives were being smuggled to Cuba from Florida and other Southern parts of this country in violation of Cuban laws.

Stressing that an embargo would be "in conformity with our policy of the good neighbor," Mr. Hull wrote in his communication to the President that "the laws of Cuba restrict the importation of arms and munitions of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment." He pointed out the necessity for a Presidential proclamation and the President agreed.

The task of drawing regulations to put the proclamation into effect was forthwith taken over by Mr. Hull who immediately issued a list of forbidden articles, and conditions under which licenses would be issued at the request of the Cuban Government through its embassy in Washington.

Topics of the Day

Two Hot-Dogs and Glass Of Beer for President "Two hot-dogs for President Roosevelt," said a Secret Service man to the proprietor of a roadside stand the other day, thus giving many a quick-witted candidate for public office an idea.

Needless to say, the President was not posing. He simply was hungry, and, so, with traditional Roosevelt informality, asked his chauffeur to stop at the stand, where he ate two frankfurters on rolls, with plenty of mustard, and drank a glass of beer.

But the incident made front pages, nevertheless, and people read and talked of it with approving amusement. Cynics certainly would have construed it as a political gesture if the President had been campaigning for election this summer. An effective gesture, too, they would have called it; far more persuasive proof of one's unity with the common people than the conventional baby-kissing, hand-shaking, cigar-dispensing, hay-pitching, or locomotive-driving.

One suspects that the President's luncheon will be imitated widely before Election Day, particularly by candidates who lack his knack of doing simple, popular things simply because they are the sort of things he likes to do. In fact, it would not be surprising to learn that half of our aspirants to political position have existed since the birth of sizzling "all-hots," and bottles of pinkish pop.

* * * *

Gentlemen May Have To Prefer Brunettes

A commercial survey of 302,000 American girls was completed recently with appalling implications. Third and fourth generation Americans, it was found, are distinctly darker than their forebears: the blonde is disappearing.

Manufacturers of hair-bleaches and hair-dyes will be elated at this news, but for those who insist upon the honest-to-goodness, accept-no-substitute crown of golden hair, the prospect approaches the unbearable. It is quite possible that a "Save Our Blondes" movement soon will be organized which will receive the hearty indorsement of men throughout the nation, for it is conceivable that unless some such movement is started, future generations may doubt that the Misses Jean Harlow and Mae West ever existed.

* * * *

Sunshades for Women As Men Join "No-Shirts"

Is it fashionable to be suntanned this summer, and, if so, what shade should one affect? The business magazine *Fortune*, in an article on swimming, states flatly that "sunburn is less esteemed than it was in 1933." A fashion-note in the New

York *Sun* offers testimony to the same effect. "Sunshades," it says, "are back, and are being bought by women in their twenties, as well as over."

Yet in that same city men swimmers, refusing to wear bathing-suit tops on public beaches, have created fuss enough to bring an expression of sympathy from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia. Moreover, it was reported not long ago that bathing-suit dealers expected to sell more trunks than tops this year, and that, because of the vogue for toplessness, hair-restorer manufacturers believed a good deal of their product would be splashed on manly chests.

It is all very contradictory and confusing, and someone ought to clear the matter up. How can one be sure he is in style without knowing whether he is supposed to be as white as a lily, or as dark as an overdone steak?

* * * *

A Simple Hand-clasp Seals Church Union

A simple hand-clasp, and two denominations, the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America, were united. It was, as one described it, a "union of heart and mind."

Tho the two denominations had had a separate existence, they found themselves so nearly in accord that the merger was effected "without a prearranged constitution, by-laws, or creedal statement, and entirely upon a basis of confidence and Christian faith of each group in the other."

More than 800 delegates to the national meetings of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church in the United States crowded into Zion's Evangelical Church in Cleveland, Ohio, to witness the ceremony. The official declaration of union was read, and Dr. Paul Press of St. Louis, president of the Evangelical Synod, and Dr. H. J. Christman of Dayton, Ohio, clasped hands to symbolize the merger's consummation. Then followed the first communion service of the new church.

The merger brought together 355,000 members of the Reformed Church and 325,000 members of the Evangelical Church.

The Reformed Church originated in Pennsylvania while Washington was serving his first term as President. The Evangelical Church was founded in Missouri only a few years after Statehood was granted under the famous Missouri Compromise. Both bodies sprang from Protestant groups established in Germany and Switzerland soon after the Reformation.

The simple faith in which these two denominations embraced each other offers a helpful hint to all those other denominations of similar faith and creed which still are divided on questions of doctrine.

College Women Doomed To Unhappy Marriages? Nearly 50,000 young

women are graduated from American universities, colleges, and professional schools each year. It is a bit staggering, therefore, to be told that all of them are doomed to unhappy married lives:

However, that is the inevitable inference to be drawn from the opinions of Dr. D. P. Wilson, of the Los Angeles Institute of Family Relations.

"A college woman is too ambitious, too full of ideals, for any man to get along with," the Associated Press quotes him as saying, and, again:

"A college woman, when she becomes a wife, makes more trouble than all the other classes of wives put together. I make just one exception. The only wife who makes more trouble than a college woman is a wife who has gone to girls' school."

It is possible, of course, to conclude from this that the good Doctor is joshing, or that he is out to break the standing high-generalization record, or even that he is just plain wrong, and at least a few husbands of college women, one assumes, would favor the conclusion last mentioned. But it also is possible to keep one's conclusions within a narrower range. Maybe the Doctor's statement signifies nothing more than the opening of the hot-weather silly season.

* * * *

New Drive Started To End Bootlegging The Women's Moderation Union, organized during the dry era to boost repeal, has opened a new drive to eliminate the bootlegging and racketeering which have persisted since the Eighteenth Amendment became a dead letter. "We women," announced Miss M. Louise Gross, "have made up our minds that a woman's touch, multiplied a million times, is needed to straighten things out."

Among the primary aims of the campaign are proper liquor laws and their enforcement, non-counterfeitable labels, and stamped bottles, and the destruction of empty bottles. Miss Gross intimated that under her tutelage the women of this country might revive the Carrie Nation tradition and wield hatchets—but on "dead soldiers."

Pledges of cooperation have come from associations of liquor-dealers, from governmental liquor-boards, and other public authorities. When one remembers what Mrs. Sabin's militant organization, with no help from such powerful allies, did for the cause of repeal, it becomes impossible to withhold one's profoundest respect for this crusade.

In matters of this sort, a woman's touch carries enormous weight, and with or without a hatchet like Carrie Nation's.

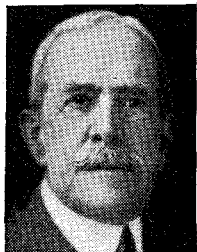
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Elizabeth Dilling of Kenilworth, Illinois, is the author and compiler of "The Red Network," an encyclopedic list of all the unorthodox and their radical organizations in the United States. She published the book at her own expense, after a trip to Russia, in order to help those who actively oppose radical movements. In addition to an extensive list of Communists, she included as radicals Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jane Addams, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and other notables. Mrs. Dilling is a housewife and the mother of two children. Her husband is an engineer, but finds time to help in her activities. The book recently attracted wide attention when it was discovered that the Police Department of New York kept a copy in its files as a handbook.



Acme

Harrison H. Dodge has been, for a half century, superintendent and custodian of Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and is said to be the greatest living authority on that historic estate. He is eighty-two years old, has thinning white hair, and a waxed mustache. Always dressed neatly, he carries himself well, is young for his advanced years, and likes to tell yarns about his birthplace, Georgetown, D. C. In 1906 he was drafted into service during the last Indian outbreak in South Dakota, where he happened to be on a visit. Mr. Dodge knows every tree and plant on the Mount Vernon property, and is able to call each of his many employees by their first names.



© Harris & Ewing

Capt. John Petersen left Norway at the age of fifteen, spent three years at sea on the old-fashioned wind-jammers, and then began piloting ships in and out of New York Harbor. He is the oldest pilot of the United New Jersey and Sandy Hook Pilots' Association, and has just celebrated his fiftieth year of guiding Atlantic and coastwise steamers safely into port. Captain Petersen will be seventy next month, is proud of the fact that he never has had a collision, and likes to take groups of youngsters out on all-day excursions. The veteran pilot has a number of other hobbies. He likes to paint and sketch, particularly marine views.



Drawn for The Literary Digest by Lou Hanlon

Walter Winchell—I was blessed-vented in New York City on April 7, 1897 . . . Practically expelled from school for being a dunce . . . Was in Grade 6B at age of thirteen . . . Was tickled silly because then I had more time to sing songs (with slides) with Eddie Cantor and George Jessel at a nickelodeon . . . Did a song and dance act a few years . . . Enlisted in 1917 in U. S. Naval Reserve as a gob . . . Served Admirals Marbury Johnson and Burrage as errand boy . . . Carried confidential naval secrets! . . . Schooled by Glenn Condon on *The Vaudeville News* from 1920 to 1924—when I connected with a newspaper . . . Been colyuming since then . . . *Daily Mirror* hired me in 1929 . . . Can't golf, fish, swim, fly in planes, play piano, cook, or even ice skate! . . . But I have a beautiful wife and daughter, age seven—so there!!

Helen Hicks, former national women's golf champion, has left the amateur ranks to become America's first "business woman golfer." She has signed a contract with a Chicago business concern as adviser in its women's golf department, and also to act as special representative in all golf activities. At twenty-three, she has won every important title open to women except the British golf championship. Tall and broad-shouldered, she has dark hair and blue eyes, doesn't cook, or sew, but drives a golf-ball 260 yards.



Acme

Charles M. Murphy, known as "Mile-a-Minute Murphy," is one of the pioneer supporters of the streamline principle. Thirty-five years ago he broke the world's record for bicycle speed by pedaling behind a fast train which removed atmospheric resistance. Among his many bicycle laurels are seven world's records, seven American records and twenty-nine State records. In 1899 the Long Island Railroad tested his theory by laying a three-mile plank between the rails. Behind a fast train Murphy did the mile in 57 4/5 seconds, almost running into the caboose. Later, as a member of the New York Police Department, he helped to form the original bicycle-squad, demonstrated the practicability of the motor-cycle, and was the first policeman to fly.



Richard Sanderville is considered the greatest living authority on the vanishing and almost forgotten universal sign-language used by the American Indians. This language is regarded by ethnologists as one of the most remarkable methods of communication ever known to man and will be preserved for future generations by motion-pictures taken by the Smithsonian Institution. Chief Richard is a Blackfoot, seventy years old, and was a friend of the late Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who indexed and interpreted more than 2,000 Indian signs.



© Underwood

What's the Name, Please?

U. S. S. Houston—the traveling White House—not *house* nor *whose*, but *hews: hews'ton*.

Puerto Rico—our chief West Indian island—instead of *where (hware)* say *pware: pware'to ree'ko*.

San Juan—its main port—preferably *sahn hoo-ahn'*, not *san wahn*.

Caribbean—the southern sea—*kar"i-bee'an*, not *ka-rib'i-an*.

Cartagena—where presidents will meet—*kar"ta-jee'na*; in Spanish, *kar"ta-hay'na*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

At the Observation Post

Richard C. du Pont's Record-Breaking Glider Flight Gives Impetus to New and Noble Sport of Soaring, Which Also Is Invaluable in the Training of Air-plane Pilots

AIR-PLANE pilots have their tense moments; but, if one can believe their testimony, flying for the most part is a monotonous business. Colonel Lindbergh, once asked how he felt as he vaulted the Atlantic on his famous hop to Paris, replied: "I was bored to death."

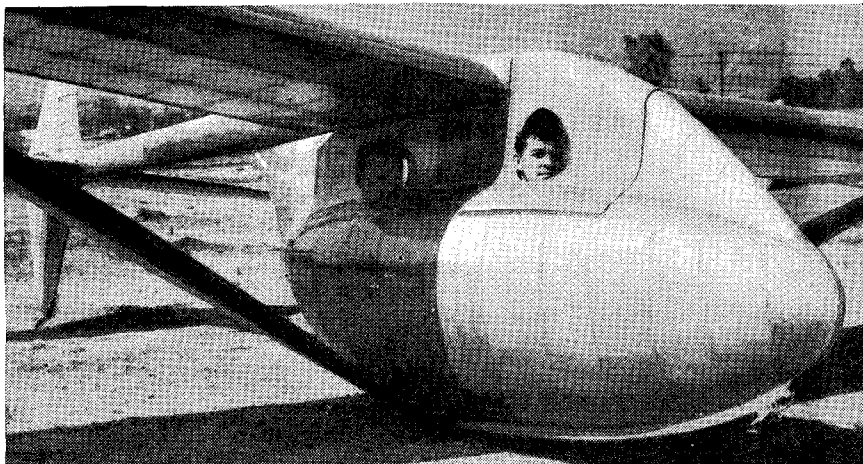
What sustained his spirit was not the flight itself but its objective. Here, then, enters the basic distinction between flying (in a motor-driven plane) and soaring (in a sail-plane). One gets into an air-plane principally to go places and see things; one gets into a sail-plane for the pure joy of experiencing wings. In either case, of course, a record may be involved, but still the generalization holds true. Is it conceivable, for instance, that for one second of his record-breaking sail-plane flight from Elmira, New York, to Basking Ridge, New Jersey, young Richard C. du Pont was bored?

"I didn't pay much attention to where I was going," he explained on landing. "I had no map, but wouldn't have used one if I had had it. I flew over Scranton, Pennsylvania, and didn't even recognize it at the time."

The Art of Soaring

Scranton need not feel snubbed. He was on the lookout not for cities, however important, but for clouds. Fortunately for him, there were plenty of them in the sky that afternoon, big fleecy ones of the cumulus variety moving like galleons before a westerly breeze. Along the front edge of each, he knew, he would find up-currents of air to give him altitude. To each one in his path, therefore, he clung until it refused longer to lift him and then he would dive for another. "When I could get no more help from the cloud I happened to be under," he said simply, "I looked around for another and went for it. That is about all there was to the flight, just finding clouds and going for them."

But if he was preoccupied, so were the groundlings over whom he passed—"Now and then," to quote the poetical report in the *New York Times*, "he soared silently over a town or city. Few saw him. The absence of the engine noise attracted little attention save from startled birds caught beneath the wide shadow of this strange eagle."



© International

Richard C. du Pont at the controls of the sail-plane in which he established a world's distance-record for gliders

By the time this appears in print, Mr. du Pont may have pushed his delicate sail-plane to greater achievement, or his feat may have been surpassed by some one of his rivals.

In the meantime one may rejoice in its brilliant advertisement of the new and noble sport of motorless flight.

How new the sport is in this country everyone knows. The National Soaring Contest now in progress at Elmira is only the fifth annual event of its kind. But the growth it marks has been extraordinary.

All the pioneer aviators—the Wrights among them—used gliders without engines to learn the art of flying. But their experimentation was merely a step toward powered flight. Once the air-plane came into being the glider was forgotten until Germany, her wings clipped by the Treaty of Versailles, resurrected it. One remembers with what amazement the world learned in the early 'twenties of glider flights by German pilots lasting three or four hours. Six years ago a trio of these pilots came over here as missionaries and established an instruction camp on Cape Cod.

From that beginning behold the Soaring Society of America, sponsor of all gliding and soaring activities in the country and able to finance a permanent manager; glider clubs in a dozen States, and an annual meet which this year has attracted a hundred pilots and several thousand fans.

In his flight to Basking Ridge, approximately 155 miles, young du Pont bettered the world's record of 137 miles hung up in 1931 by the late Gunter Groenhof, of Germany. He also qualified for a "D" certificate, the second American to do so.

The other is J. K. (Jack) O'Meara, who is among the contestants at Elmira this year.

The requirements for a "D" license are

five hours of continuous soaring, a distance of at least thirty-one miles and an altitude of more than 3,175 feet. It is unnecessary to achieve all three in the same flight. However, one may judge of the significance of the award from the fact, that, besides the two Americans, the world holds only sixteen men and one woman, all Germans, who may sport it.

It seems there are four different kinds of soaring—soaring on a

ridge, cloud-hopping, thunder-storm soaring and thermal soaring. Dr. Karl O. Lange, who is in charge of the M.I.T. meteorological field station at Elmira, made a speech to the pilots the other day in which he gave the palm to thunder-storm soaring but advised them to familiarize themselves thoroughly with storm structures before attempting it.

"Soaring on a ridge," he said, "is the easiest way to keep your glider in the air. It is the oldest method, too. If the wind lasts, you can stay up as long as the world's record of 36 hours or longer. Only the wind usually does not last long enough, except on the coast.

Sport of "Cloud-Hopping"

"Cloud-hopping," said Doctor Lange, "is not so difficult as it may seem to the man who stands on the ground and watches the motorless craft circling higher and higher under a cumulus.

"All the glider-pilot has to do is to steer his craft right under the cloud. The rising current will then do the rest. Of course, care has to be taken that you are not driven into the cloud, if you have no blind-flying instruments and no parachute. Experience has shown that flying in a cloud, you soon lose your sense of equilibrium.

"The 150 miles distance flight of Richard du Pont shows that very outstanding motorless flights can be made without going into the clouds. Using only the up-current under the cloud and gaining from the up-current field of one cloud to the next one, circling there again up to the cloud base and jumping to the next cloud gives you practically a free hand in choosing your flight routes without taking any risks."

Merely a celestial game of tag.

W. M. H.

News and Comment From the National Capital

President's Projected Speech in Wisconsin, On Return From Hawaii, Is Part of Administration Strategy to Seek New-Deal Majorities in Congress Without Regard to Party Labels

THE change in the political tides has brought Nebraska's insurgent Republican Senator Norris to the front. The majority of the country being normally Republican, President Roosevelt can not hope to hold control of Congress in November without substantial Republican support. And if he can not control the next Congress, the New Deal can not continue. In certain States the nomadic progressive Republicans will hold the balance of power. Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that Mr. Norris will have more influence on that group than will any other individual. He is, therefore, cultivating the picturesque Nebraskan who is the center of the insurgent Republican bloc in the Senate.

The price of Senator Norris's help in rallying progressives to the New Deal standard includes Administration friendliness to, if not outright support of, Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin. Since the death of the elder La Follette, Senator Norris has taken an affectionate fatherly interest in the younger Wisconsin Senator. In the conference which progressives held in Washington about the middle of the Hoover Administration to develop a progressive platform, Senator Norris predicted that "Young Bob" would become the leader of the insurgent Republican bloc in Congress.

If Senator La Follette is to fulfil this prophecy, he must clear the hurdle of his reelection campaign this fall. Indeed the whole La Follette dynasty in Wisconsin, long dominant in the State, is at stake in "Young Bob's" bold stroke in cutting his ties with the Republican Party and running for reelection as an independent. The La Follettes, for years, have demonstrated that they can carry their more intense following across party lines. But they have usually chosen to make their stand on the Republican side of the fence. To what extent Senator La Follette's present decision to run outside the Republican Party will deprive him of Wisconsin's normal Republican vote remains to be seen.

"Young Bob's" struggle means as much to Senator Norris as does President Roosevelt's fight to sustain the New Deal. It is inconceivable that Senator Norris would take an active part in the Roosevelt campaign this year if disappointed in the Administration's attitude toward the Wisconsin Senator who followed his example and bolted his own party to throw his support to Mr. Roosevelt in 1932.

It puts Mr. Roosevelt in an uncomfortable predicament. While he would far rather take his chances in Wisconsin with Senator La Follette than with some comparatively obscure Democratic politician, some of the Democratic stalwarts in Washington, not to say those of the revived Wisconsin Democratic Party, are to be reckoned with. Vice-President Garner thinks it scandalous even to consider crossing the party line to indorse an ex-Republican. Postmaster-General Farley, as National Chairman, feels he could hardly face local Democratic leaders in many States after having turned his back on a bona fide Democratic Senatorial candidate anywhere.

Bargain Is Sought

The effect of this dilemma is that the National Democratic organization, with the active inspiration of the President himself, is trying to strike a bargain which would coalesce Wisconsin Democrats and insurgent Republicans behind the ex-Republican Senator La Follette and the Democratic Governor A. G. Schmedeman for reelection to the offices they now hold. Upon the success of this strategy is likely to depend the question whether Mr. Roosevelt will openly indorse Senator La Follette in his Wisconsin speech on the way back across the continent from Hawaii.

A similar maneuver in New Mexico

holds the answer to the question whether the Administration will indorse Senator Bronson Cutting, as it has indorsed Senator Hiram Johnson in California virtually to the assurance of his reelection. Senators Cutting, La Follette, and Johnson are the three Republican insurgents to face reelection this year after having bolted their own party to support the Roosevelt standard in 1932.

What the Administration is trying to do in these States symbolizes President Roosevelt's national objective to make over the political parties on new lines, with the New Deal Democrats making an alliance, or coalition, with the insurgent Republicans. It is a frank move to put American politics on a Liberal-versus-Conservative basis and would lend itself to the President's drive on what he has called the "Tories" in both major parties.

It has already been stated that the Administration's strategy will be to avoid "Woodrow Wilson's 1918 mistake of asking for a Democratic Congress to see him through the war period." Rather the Administration will go into the campaign seeking New Deal majorities in Congress without regard to party labels. This strategy furnishes the basis of the appeal for the support of progressive Republicans as well as liberal Democrats. The disclosure of the unique campaign strategy comes from Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, who, altho Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, is himself not wholly in sympathy with the New Deal.

The inspiration for the plan comes from the President personally. He is seeing to it that it amounts to more than a mere blueprint. The active support of Senator Norris is considered essential, on the theory that the Nebraskan has much influence with the progressive Republican vote in the farm-belt. It is felt that Senator Norris has demonstrated as much in his ability to get reelected on the Republican ticket, notwithstanding his consistently insurgent attitude toward the Republican high command in Washington. The fact that he passes his summers in Wisconsin increases the importance of his support of the New Deal campaign in that State.

And, since the President might easily have avoided a speech in Wisconsin, his decision to go in there with the most frankly political speech of his transcontinental tour, is taken to indicate that he is ready to meet the issue without further delay. **DIODENES.**



Dancing on the Ceiling

—The Camden Courier-Post

German Upheaval Follows Nazi Split

Third Reich Goes Into New Stage, Following Ruthless Measures by Hitler and Goering With Many Executions in Germany's Greatest Convulsion Since Fall of Hohenzollerns

SHAKEN to its very foundations by the events of "Bloody Saturday and Sunday" which forced the Third Reich into its second stage, Germany went through the greatest upheaval since the downfall of the Hohenzollerns and emerged this week with Chancellor Adolf Hitler apparently embarked on a moderate political policy neither to the Right nor to the Left.

Germany was reported to be outwardly calm but seething beneath the surface following *Der Fuehrer's* ruthless suppression of what looked for a time to be a serious revolt in the ranks of his Storm Troopers led by the late Capt. Ernst Roehm. Roehm, according to the United Press, was shot at Munich late Sunday afternoon after he had twice refused to put a pistol to his head.

The revolt of the Nazi radicals, which had been brewing ever since Chancellor Hitler veered to the right by refusing to dissolve the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmets), backbone of the conservative and monarchist groups in the Reich, suddenly flared into the open over the week-end and Hitler and Premier Hermann Goering of Prussia, Minister of Aviation, took immediate steps to quell it.

Flying from Berlin to Munich, Hitler took his former intimate associate and Chief of Staff of the Storm Troopers, Roehm, by surprise and curtly informed him that he was under arrest, and subsequently stripped the insignia from his uniform. Viktor Lutze was named by the Chancellor to succeed Roehm as head of the Storm Troopers after Hitler had accused Roehm of fostering rebellion among the Storm Troopers against the State.

Many Executions

Before the day was over more than a dozen Storm Troopers and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, former Chancellor and accused by Hitler of having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the Government and establish a military dictatorship, had been shot down. Frau von Schleicher was killed in a vain effort to save her husband. Edmund Heines, Silesian Storm-Troop leader, Karl Ernst, Berlin Storm-Troop leader, Gregor Strasser, a former Nazi organizer, Heinrich Klausener, chief of the Catholic Action Party, were added to the growing list of executed leaders. Hubert von Bose, Chief of the Vice-Chancellery Staff and aide of Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, was also dead, said to be a suicide. Von Papen was taken into the custody of the regular police.

In addition to the twenty or more persons reported killed, hundreds in addition to von Papen and Prince August Wilhelm Hohenzollern, fourth son of the Kaiser, Storm-Troop leader and close friend of



© International

(Left to right) Vice-Chancellor von Papen, Chancellor Hitler, and the former Crown Prince

Ernst, were placed under immediate arrest. These were awaiting decisions that might cost some of them their political careers or even their heads.

The insurrection within the Storm-Troop ranks, according to official government announcements, took place on June 30. After the revolt was crushed, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, whose own future was considered doubtful, hastened to announce over the radio that Herr Hitler "is now an autocrat over the life and death of 65,000,000 people" since the "lunatics, mutineers, and criminals" had been expelled or shot.

"The army and the arms-bearers of the whole nation," said Gen. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of Defense and head of the Reichswehr (the regular army), "far from inner political quarrels, will express its thanks by devotion and faithfulness."

Premier Goering meanwhile ordered all Berlin-Brandenburg Storm Troopers on vacation as announced last week and forbade them to leave their homes, don their uniforms, or hold meetings.

They were to stand by pending a thorough investigation.

Nazi officials added to their explanations of the wholesale killings by linking up General von Schleicher with a foreign power, ostensibly France, in a plot to overthrow the Hitler Government. According to a dispatch from Otto D. Tolischus in the *New York Times*, von Schleicher and Roehm were supposed to have held conferences with Arnold Rechberg, "a protagonist of Franco-German economic co-operation."

Following the upheaval of the week-end, which was the greatest in Germany since the downfall of the monarchy following the war, the country was reported to be quiet but apprehensive of future developments. Whether Hitler, in the face of a financial and economic crisis that was growing steadily, altho placed in the back-

ground by the startling political events, would be able to maintain power wrenched from the Socialist radicals hitherto back of him, was seriously doubted not only by foreign observers but by Germans themselves.

Hitler's Precarious Position

The killing of General von Schleicher because he "resisted arrest," and the murder of Dr. Klausener appeared to make the Chancellor's political position even more precarious than it had been prior to "Bloody Saturday."

The situation was further complicated when it became known that a medical council had been called at the East Prussian home of the ailing Reichspräsident, von Hindenburg, whose attitude toward the affairs of the week-end—especially the shooting of von Schleicher and the arrest of his personal representative in the cabinet, von Papen—was still unknown. The fate of Germany, should the eighty-six-year-old President die at this critical juncture, was being debated feverishly throughout the country. Von Hindenburg has been suffering for some time from a serious ailment.

His first major insurrection behind him, Chancellor Hitler moved this week to determine his policy to be pursued during the next few weeks.

Changes in the cabinet were expected and it was considered a certainty that the Storm Troops, when they returned from vacation, would be drastically reduced and re-organized.

Hitler's manifest capitalistic sympathies were calculated to alienate the further support of the masses of the German people, according to foreign observers, who predicted an ultimate showdown between Hitler and Goering, the two remaining "strong men."

According to the United Press, the British, while scouring his "gangster methods," expected Hitler to succeed Hindenburg as

Reichspresident. *The Sunday Dispatch* said that "Hindenburg and von Papen are the victors."

The Italian press, according to a dispatch from Arnaldo Cortesi in the *New York Times*, felt that Hitler definitely had weathered the storm. Walter Duranty, writing for the *New York Times* from



Two heads that fell in Nazi mutiny: Gen. von Schleicher (left) and Ernst Roehm

Berlin, attributed the insurrection to Hitler's failure to observe Lenin's policy of keeping his party small through constant "purgings."

French newspaper comment was generally pessimistic.

"It is certain," said the *Nationalistic Journal des Debats*, "that out of these events a pacific Germany will not evolve." Hitler was seen as the leader and perhaps the puppet of the old forces in Germany that produced the war.

Dr. Edward J. Bing, foreign observer for the United Press and former chief of its European continental bureau, predicted trouble ahead for Hitler with "the masses of the German people."

"Of the 13,000,000 votes obtained by Hitler in February, 1933, at least 9,000,000 were cast by the lower middle class which, while refusing to be considered internationalistic, socialistic, or communistic, was looking to the dictator for measures typical of State Socialism, like the expropriation of the bank and stock exchange princes, nationalization of banks, abolition of department stores in the interest of the small shop-keeper, division of the estates of the big landowners into small lots to be distributed among the jobless and the agricultural laborer. Each of these measures had been widely advertised by the Nazis in their election campaign. . . ." None of these promises had been kept, Dr. Bing pointed out.

"The show-down in Germany," he said, "is not over, but has just begun. . . . The German drama is not over, the curtain has merely gone down on the first act."

Other foreign observers, attempting to predict the policies of the Hitler Government in the next few months, saw Hitler obliged to make his methods more ruthless than before.

It was also predicted he would soften his hostility toward Russia which is objected to by his industrialist backers whose business has been crippled by the withdrawal of large Soviet orders.

Triumph in Balkans, Criticism at Paris

French Foreign Minister's Visits to Rumania and Yugoslavia to Tighten Alliances Arouse Left-Wing Papers in Republic's Capital

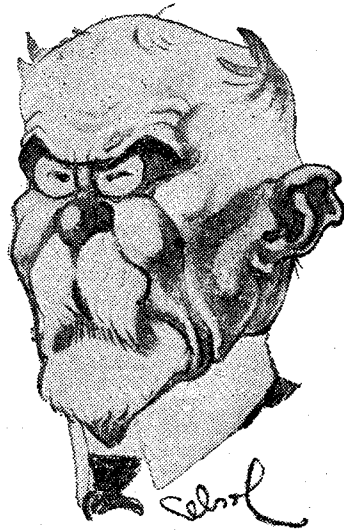
Openly declaring himself for "honesty and against the camouflaging of one's real opinions," Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, last week made hurried, but triumphant, visits to Rumania and Yugoslavia—obviously for the purpose of tightening up France's Central European alliances.

"Peace is restored to you and your frontiers," M. Barthou told a wildly cheering crowd in Bucharest. "They will remain yours. You should know that if a square inch of your territory is touched, France will be with you."

M. Barthou, according to a dispatch from P. J. Philip in the *New York Times*, was severely attacked in the Paris Left-Wing papers for placing the French armies "at the service of every former ally whose frontiers are contested." *Notre Temps* declared that "never in fifteen years has any qualified representative of the French Government made such an imprudent, unconditional promise to any nation."

Success Is Questioned

Proceeding to Belgrade, the French Foreign Minister emphasized the importance of the alliance between France and Yugoslavia at present, when, from certain sides—meaning Germany—attempts were being made to change the *status quo* in Europe.



A Caricature of Louis Barthou

—*L'Humanité* (Paris)

After M. Barthou had left, it was questionable whether he had accomplished his objective of convincing the Yugoslavs that France would be a stronger ally than Germany against a Hapsburg comeback in Austria.

Representatives of all political parties in Budapest subsequently joined in protest against the Barthou speeches and Premier Goemboes, according to a dispatch in the

New York Times, said that Hungary had been "greatly surprised and indignant at M. Barthou's speeches."

The train bearing M. Barthou back to Paris from Vienna missed a bomb explosion by a scant half-hour. The main line of a railroad near Bludenz, Austria, was shattered by a bomb and trains were delayed for several hours.

The bombing, which damaged churches and power-plants throughout the country, followed the clash between Austrian troops and members of the Fascist Heimwehr. "Heil Hitler!" was heard at several of the explosions, according to the Associated Press. Deep political significance was attached to the bombings, which were extremely wide-spread.

Latvia's Agrarian Reform

Objecting to what he termed misrepresentations of the truth in the American press of recent events in Latvia, Arthur B. Lule, Consul-General of Latvia in New York, last week issued a statement on political conditions in his country.

"It is preposterous," the statement read in part, "to ascribe to Latvian leaders . . . any subservience to the interests of the Baltic Barons, or German Nazis, especially as the political power of Germanism in Latvia was annihilated by the agrarian reform and the Constitution of Latvia, and the influence of Germanism in Latvia left practically negligible."

Mr. Lule pointed out that the Latvian Peasants' Party largely was responsible for the agrarian reform in that country and concluded with the statement that the recent changes in the Government "are widely supported by the Latvian nation."

Naval Discussion Continuing

Unwilling to stand on the sidelines while Great Britain and the United States discussed their naval needs in "informal conversations," before the 1935 parley, France and Japan have served notice that they do not propose to be left out of the preliminary discussions.

A United Press dispatch said that the Japanese Government, apparently alarmed at Britain's big-navy program, would rush to London a delegation of sufficient strength to deal with "substantial subjects."

Unofficial sources in Paris made it clear that France would demand naval increases which would arouse both Italy and Germany.

France's plan to demand more ships, it was reported, was a reflection of her anxiety to protect both her Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. It was considered probable she would demand as much naval tonnage as Italy and Germany combined.

What Is Health Insurance—And Will It Work?

Many Americans Fail to Reap the Benefits of Medical Skill Because, Without Health Insurance, They Can Not Afford to Buy Adequate Medical Care, Says Sociologist

By EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER

THE distribution of medical services to the entire population is essential to the maintenance of the nation's health. If, under existing conditions, medical care is not received by all the people who need it, its provision becomes a matter of public concern.



Edgar Sydenstricker

The evidence is overwhelming that a large fraction of the American people do not reap the benefit of existing medical knowledge and skill. For example, if the medical care received by families having \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year may be regarded as reasonably sufficient, then families in the income class, \$1,200-\$2,000—nearly ten million of them in the United States in 1928—fell far short of this standard.

According to the findings of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, the percentage of sick persons without medical care was nearly three times as great in the lower income group as in the higher; physicians' calls were about half; one-fifth of cases needing hospitalization did not receive this care in spite of charity; and dental care was less than half that obtained by their wealthier neighbors.

More recent surveys by the Milbank Memorial Fund and the United States Public Health Service show that in 1933 wage-earning families hard hit by the depression not only had a higher sickness rate, but they received less physicians' care than those not so hard hit. In the simplest words, this amounts to saying: less money means less care by doctors and more sickness.

Economic Problem

Thus the problem fundamentally is an economic one. Medical care for the great majority of the population, under this economic system, is a service to be bought (if possible) when needed. Altho fairly accurate predictions can be made as to when and how much of this service is needed by the people in mass, the occurrence of sickness in any individual family during a given period of time can not be foreseen. When a serious illness strikes a home it may cost a whole year's income.

Four-fifths of doctors and other contributors to medical service in the United States are "on their own." Professionally and expensively trained, they are, within certain legal restrictions and self-imposed ethical limitations, engaged in a profession for profit just as are lawyers, or engineers.

But, more than lawyers or engineers, they render a social service, as well. Their profession is profitable only to a few, chiefly because many people who need the service can not pay for it. Available facts show that in 1929, one-third of all private practitioners had net incomes of less than \$2,500, and one-half had less than \$3,800. In grading general practitioners of medicine in income classes of \$1,000, more physicians would be found in the \$1,000-\$2,000 class than in any other. And this was in the days of easy money!

What's the Answer?

What is the answer? It is evident, I think, that the situation can best be met by some combination of methods which will disturb existing conditions and practise in the least possible degree. The people who are well-to-do should continue to purchase their accustomed medical care and their physicians can continue to profit from their private practise just as they do under

Medical Attention Cost

Medical attention costs the American people \$3,700,000,000 annually; \$30 a year for each American. It is enough to provide adequate medical care for all, if the cost is distributed properly, and, at the same time, will provide adequate income for all physicians. It is only "plain common sense" to apply the tried and tested methods of insurance to this problem, says Mr. Sydenstricker.

the present conditions. Those who are too poor to pay must be given medical care, but physicians and others rendering medical care should be paid properly. For the most expensive services—the treatment of those afflicted with mental diseases, tuberculosis, cancer, orthopedic defects, the impairments resulting from poliomyelitis, and the like—the public must assume an increasing responsibility through support by taxes or charity. For this class there is public medicine now. Obviously, more of it is needed.

But what shall be the means of distributing the costs of medical service among the great majority of people, those who earn their livelihood in the American way of living and who want to pay for their medical care, but who are not in a position to budget individually the unpredictable costs of medical care?

One answer is health insurance. Some persons have denounced health insurance as "socialized" or "State" medicine.

They overlook the fact that insurance is a time-tested method of distributing costs of all sorts of unpredictable emergencies and long used in most of the civilized countries with widely-varying conditions and political philosophies. It is a method which can be applied in any way the physicians and the consumers wish.

Thus, if there is health insurance in this country, it should benefit from the health-insurance experience of Great Britain and Europe and avoid their shortcomings and mistakes. It is proper to consider whether all kinds of medical care, at home or in institutions, should be provided; and whether those eligible to receive this care should include not merely the employed, but all persons and their families having incomes below an amount sufficient to purchase independently medical services in any contingency. Cash benefits during sickness might be taken care of by unemployment, or by other forms of insurance.

No Regimentation

There is no reason why in an American health-insurance scheme, the doctors should not have full professional freedom. Neither their hands nor their instruments need be tied. Fair play to all who render medical service, the promotion of higher quality of medical care, the professional administration of professional personnel and activities, the maintenance of the private relationship between physician and patient, and the patient's free choice of physician can and should be made an integral part of the plan. No "regimentation" of doctors, or patients, is necessary, or desirable.

The American people already pay \$3,700,000,000 annually for all kinds of medical care and medication. That is \$30 a year for each. It is enough to provide medical care to all. The problem is to distribute this cost properly, without recourse to "State medicine," "revolution," or "Communism," by the use of plain common sense in adapting the well-tried method of insurance to needs and conditions.

[Next week another view of health insurance will be presented, by Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten.—EDITOR.]

Puerto Rico Soil Survey

Eight scientists and an inspector of the United States Soil Survey will begin work this month on a rush job of mapping and classifying more than a million acres of the soils of the mountainous interior of Puerto Rico.

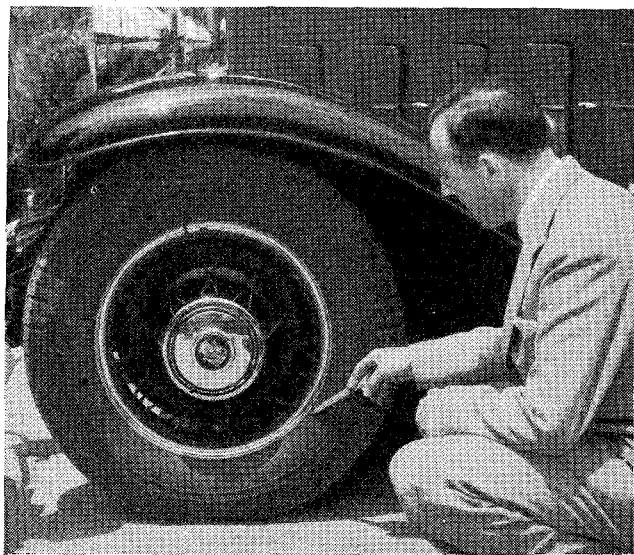
Support of the island's dense population of 450 persons to the square mile requires raising crops of high acreage value and making the best use of all lands.

Rolling Along on Synthetic Rubber

Looks Like Rubber, Feels Like Rubber, Wears Like Rubber—but Isn't Rubber, It's Better, Engineers Say After Tire Test

It looks like rubber, feels like rubber, wears like rubber—but isn't rubber; it's better. This was the verdict of engineers who recently examined the first tires made of synthetic rubber, after road tests in Arizona, Ohio, and Maryland, which showed that the new compound, made of acetylene, salt, and water, wears at least as well on the road as natural rubber.

Announcement that the new substance



It isn't rubber, tho it looks and wears like it; an engineer examining a tire made of synthetic rubber after a road test

has been used successfully for tires probably will not alter, for the time being, the tire or rubber trades of the world, but it brings out dramatically the fact that chemists have not ceased to work new miracles. The synthetic rubber now costs approximately \$1 a pound, against 15 cents a pound for real rubber, but should the market price of the natural product go above a dollar, as it did a few years ago, due to combines of foreign producers, synthetic rubber tires, garden-hose, galoshes, raincoats, and all manner of other things fabricated of this material will be made.

In No Sense Rubber

The chemical discovery which led to the perfection of the new substance is attributed to the Rev. Julius Arthur Nieuwland, of the University of Notre Dame, who came upon the secret while working on acetylene compounds at Notre Dame in 1906. Two years later, an assistant, Dr. R. R. Vogt, produced a quantity of the highly elastic material, and began the long process of perfecting the substance. It finally was brought to the point of practical use in the laboratories of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware.

The substance is in no sense rubber; it is an entirely different material which has many of the characteristics of rubber, and others, also. The synthetic rubber has been found to be more resistant than natural

rubber to the swelling action of gasoline, kerosene, and other solvents, and to the action of the air and chemicals destructive to ordinary rubber. Unlike rubber, it can be vulcanized without sulfur.

In the structure of its molecules it closely resembles rubber. Both are highly polymerized—that is, the molecules are made up of many smaller molecules of the substance—and this structure is partly responsible for the elasticity both of rubber and the synthetic product.

The chemical substance finally polymerized into artificial rubber is chloroprene. This is made by the polymerization of acetylene into monovinylacetylene, which then is treated with hydrogen chlorid. All of the raw materials used are found in almost unlimited quantity in America; hence this material forever breaks the foreign monopoly on rubber.

The "laboratory tires" used in testing the road qualities of the new rubber were made by the Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Company, on the same machines

and by the same processes as are used for ordinary tires. Synthetic rubber tires probably will not be manufactured for sale soon, however, unless the price of natural rubber is increased, or ways are found to reduce the cost of the synthetic product.

Cosmic Rays From Novae?

A new hypothesis to account for the cosmic rays, indicating that they originate in the giant "new stars" which blaze out periodically throughout the universe, was advanced recently by Dr. Walter Baade, of Mt. Wilson Observatory, and Dr. Fritz Zwicky, of the California Institute of Technology.

The cause of the appearance of new stars, or novæ, is unknown, but Doctors Baade and Zwicky suggest that it may be due to the sudden transformation of the matter in these stars to neutrons, with a great release of energy due to the "packing effect." The flare-up of light from such stars seldom lasts more than a few days or weeks, which is what might be expected.

While part of the energy ejected at such times is in the form of light, much of it also may be cosmic radiation, the scientists suggest. The proof of the theory will depend on observations made when a nova appears again in this part of space, which unfortunately may not be for 1,000 years.

Science Snap-shots

The only government colony for lepers in the United States, the National Home for Lepers at Carville, Louisiana, is being improved and modernized by PWA funds. It has about 400 patients and a regular staff of four doctors, a dentist, ten nurses, and 149 attendants, many of whom also are patients.

* * * *

Dutch elm disease has been found to have infected 1,480 elm trees in this country. Perhaps even more will be discovered before scouts of the United States Bureau of Entomology finish their survey this summer. The area in which infection is most menacing includes the territory within thirty-five miles of New York Harbor.

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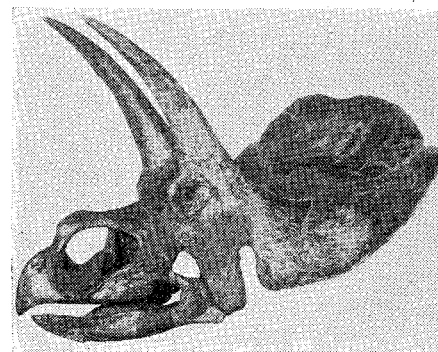
Salmon-liver oil, prepared from salmon of the Columbia River, Puget Sound, and the Fraser River in British Columbia, show Vitamin A potency five to twenty times greater than cod-liver oil, Charles F. Lee and Chester D. Tolle, of the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., have reported to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

* * * *

Completely empty space probably does not exist anywhere in the universe, according to latest studies made at Mt. Wilson Observatory. These showed that the region between the stars is an excellent, but not a perfect vacuum; there is about one atom of matter in every cubic inch of space. A single drop of water, containing about 1,000,000,000,000,000,000 atoms, would furnish enough matter to fill 3,750,000 cubic miles of space to that density.

* * * *

The huge skull and jaws of a newly-discovered triple-horned dinosaur have just been placed on exhibition at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. The skull is fifty-eight inches long



Courtesy of Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard

and fifty-three inches wide. Its saurian owner was about eighteen feet long and ten feet high. Known technically as *Triceratops eurycephalus*, the reptile was the last recorded survivor of a great group of three-horned dinosaurs known as *Ceratopsidae*. The third horn, not shown on the skull, was perched on the knob over the nose. The specimen was found near Torrington, Wyoming.

Repeal Only a Strange Interlude to Active Drys

Prohibitionists, Decrying "Return of Typical Saloon Evils," Swear Eternal Fight Against Liquor as Some Churches Back Unrelenting Struggle to Keep the Issue Alive

ANY one who believed that prohibition died with repeal may be quickly disabused by taking note of recent activities of the drys. For them repeal is only an interlude, a battle lost in the long fight; victory lies ahead. Even the fact that every country which has tried prohibition has repented of the experiment does not deter those who have sworn eternal hostility to alcohol in all its forms.

Their cry is that the saloon is back, and that repeal has failed even to rid the country of bootleggers. Deets Pickett, Research Secretary of the Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has declared that the saloon is back in many communities, and "typical saloon evils obtain in communities which do not allow 'perpendicular drinking.' We have," he said, "the same control of local politics by the saloon machine, the waste of meager incomes and relief funds of the poor in these establishments, a great increase in drunkenness and debauchery in connection with the sale of liquors."

Drys Unconvinced

This is in direct contradiction of a recent survey in New York State which showed that drinking by adolescents had decreased, that the speakeasy virtually had been eliminated, that excessive drinking in general had decreased, and that there had been a definite economic, social, and moral improvement since repeal.

Nevertheless, the prohibitionists remain unconvinced, and appear ready to take the field in the coming Congressional elections. Six months after repeal, Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, introduced a resolution to permit Congress to restrict or prohibit the liquor traffic. The resolution escaped attention in the frantic efforts of a Congress anxious to adjourn and get home for the fence-mending, but it was taken for granted that the proposal was designed to begin a campaign to reestablish national prohibition. In fact, the Texas Senator said he introduced his proposition at the particular time so that it might be considered during the Congressional campaigns. Six months of repeal, he asserted, had been enough to prove that the States either can not, or will not, properly control the liquor traffic.

That bootlegging continues can not be denied, but it frequently is forgotten that it is more likely

to flourish in those States which still have statutory prohibition than in those States which have erased anti-liquor laws from their books. Here, at least, the bootlegger has competition from the licit seller, who is protected by the law, and the sentiment of the community.

In this connection it is worthy of notice that a grand jury in McIntosh County, Georgia, asked repeal of the State Prohibition law for two reasons. The first is that the law is not now and can not be enforced against the weight of public opinion, and the second is that the schools of the State need the money which could be derived from taxes on liquor. The grand jury reminded the lawmakers that "it is known by common human experience that the sale of wines, beers, and other intoxicating liquors in Georgia takes place every day, but the State and counties of the State do not derive revenue therefrom." That was the common experience of every community in the country during the prohibition era, and was, perhaps, the most compelling reason for repeal.

Senator Sheppard will have the backing of some of the churches, several of which have recently adopted resolutions committing them to continued struggle against alcoholic beverages. Still in the forefront of the fight is Bishop James Cannon, Jr., who, despite the fact that he faced the possibility of retirement and was ordered by his General Conference to a diocese in the

far Southwest, until quite recently was in the East, relentlessly continuing the struggle to which he has devoted himself above all other interests. While his new parishioners awaited his coming, he was at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, where he urged more than 4,000 people to appeal to Congress to submit a new prohibition amendment. His plan is similar to that of Senator Sheppard.



Deets Pickett

"This," said the grim-visaged Bishop, "will make national prohibition of this national evil a clear-cut issue in the election of every Congressman and every Senator until we have again achieved prohibition."

"If adopted," said the *Houston Post*, "it would hurl the dead prohibition issue into the very center of all future political discussions. Liquor would be an issue in every Congressional election of the future. Every two years the country would be faced with a bitter battle over this issue which was cast into the discard when the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed. The United States has had enough of the interminable battle over liquor. Too many men have been sent to Congress, or removed from their seats, solely because of their opinions on the liquor question. The wetness, or the dryness, of a candidate is the poorest of all yardsticks for measuring his ability to serve in Congress." *The Post* believed, too, that there are much more momentous issues which the country is called upon to face.

The liquor interests are not unaware that the troublesome issue may be reopened, and that with all its former bitterness. The National Liquor Conference called by Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois in Chicago adopted a resolution favoring a substantial reduction in Federal taxes and appealed to President Roosevelt to consider the wisdom of such legislation. The resolution, voted on by delegates from twenty-three States, said the prime objectives of repeal were to promote temperance, to prevent bootlegging, and to collect reasonable Federal and State taxes. Existing taxes, the resolution added, tend to obstruct attainment of these ends.



The Chiseler

—Cassel in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*

Factionalism Plagues Presbyterians

Stand Taken by Independent Missionary Board May Be Wedge Which Will Cause Split Into Fundamentalist and Modernist Camps

The Presbyterians appear to be splitting over the issue presented by the Independent Board for Presbyterian Foreign Missions, organized by the Fundamentalists after the



Dr. J. Gresham Machen

theological dispute caused by the unorthodox views of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, novelist and former Presbyterian missionary in China. The new board not only has ignored the order of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America that it disband under pain of disciplinary action, but is considering increasing its membership. Meanwhile, Modernists are pressing their fight against Dr. J. Gresham Machen, president of the new missionary board, and have lodged a complaint with the Pennsylvania Synod protesting against his acceptance into the Philadelphia Presbytery on transfer from the New Brunswick, New Jersey, Presbytery. The complaint charged him with disloyalty to his ordination vows because of his activity in organizing the Fundamentalist missionary board.

This board, it will be recalled, was organized after a disagreement between Fundamentalists and Liberals over the retention of Mrs. Buck as a missionary in China. Mrs. Buck finally ended the dispute, so far as she personally was concerned, by resigning. The official Board of Foreign Missions accepted her resignation "with regret," which was regarded by the Fundamentalists as complicity in heresy.

At its meeting in Cleveland, the General Assembly said that the creation of the independent board was a violation of the constitution of the church, and ordered that it disband, and desist from exercising any ecclesiastical function.

Board as a Wedge

The reply of the Rev. J. McAllister Griffiths, secretary of the independent board, is that no member of the board has resigned, and that "there is every indication that its support is growing by leaps and bounds since the illegal and tyrannical action of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A." Mr. Griffiths pointed out that the board is not, and does not seek to be, connected with the Presbyterian Church, and that it denies the claim of any ecclesiastical organization to have an exclusive right to the name "Presbyterian."

"We are utterly unable," said an official statement issued by Mr. Griffiths, "to subscribe to the Modernist propaganda now being carried on and fostered by the Board

of Foreign Missions of the largest of the Presbyterian churches in this country, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. We rejoice in the knowledge that that propaganda is contrary to the dearest convictions of hosts of earnest Christian people in that church, as well as in other churches. Such Modernist teaching, by whatever agencies it may be carried on, is leading precious souls to eternal destruction. . . . There is one Gospel and one only through which they may be saved. It is not the vague message of Modernism, but it is the Gospel which tells us how the Lord Jesus died on the Cross as a substitute for sinners."

From this uncompromising stand it ap-



The Rev. J. McAllister Griffiths

pears that the independent missionary board may be the wedge which will split the Presbyterians into two camps—Fundamentalist and Modernist.

Child's "Lies" Only Imagery

Parents tell "lies" to children about Santa Claus and encourage them to read "Baron Munchausen," "Mother Goose," "Gulliver's Travels," and so on, without end—all "lies."

By the same token, it seems, Dr. David M. Trout told parents at the annual child welfare conference at Iowa City, Iowa, to encourage the "lies" told by small children. "Before the fifth year," he said, "the child is unable to imagine time, or distance, accurately, and, for that reason, the tall tales he tells are not lies, but products of an awkward imagination. Parents should treat this story-telling as a game, and help the child play it."

All children, of course, live in a dream world, in which miracles are the law of nature. Some parents, then, may have difficulty in understanding why Doctor Trout also advised that it is unwise to require a child to say prayers, or to try to give him some concept of God.

Roman Catholics Gain 54,191

The Roman Catholic population of the United States, including the Hawaiian Islands and Alaska, has increased to 20,322,594, representing a gain of 54,191 last year, according to *The Official Catholic Directory*, published by P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York.

The increase includes 49,181 converts received into the Church during the year.

There are 29,619 priests, 18,244 churches and 1,028 high schools, with a total of 24,356 students.

While the number of parochial schools shows a loss of thirty-three, the number of pupils attending has been increased by 54,451. The total number of parochial schools is 7,429, and there are 2,224,553 pupils.

Following Biblical Precept

A violent wind had scattered wheat that had been shocked from a 500-acre crop. If it lay another day on the ground it might be ruined, and the farmers were in despair.

Remembering the Biblical story of the ox in the pit, the Rev. C. C. Aldrich, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Franklin, Indiana, and several other ministers of that city called for volunteers from their Sunday morning congregations to go out and help the distressed farmers. After the services, Mr. Aldrich and the Rev. Leroy Carter, pastor of the Christian Church, led fifty volunteers into the fields, and all the scattered sheaves were reshocked.

Recognizing Style Change

Because she wore shorts, Recorder Henry Parker of Blackwood, New Jersey, fined Rose Alba Cummings \$15 under the Borough's decency ordinance, passed in 1923. Constable George Taylor, who made the arrest on the Black Horse Pike, said the sixteen-year-old girl "looked as much like Tarzan's assistant as anything I ever did see."

Her costume consisted of shorts, a sweater and a bathing suit.

In overruling the Recorder and remitting the fine, Judge Frank F. Neutze of the Camden Criminal Court reminded the officer that styles in dress had changed during the last decade.

Girl Caddies Banned

It's spiritually bad for them, and girls won't caddie any more in Lachine, Quebec. The question came up before Judge Robillard, of the Juvenile Court, and he advised the Lachine City Council that he regarded it as "immoral" that girls were employed on golf courses as caddies. Without a dissenting vote, the City Council adopted Judge Robillard's suggestion, and golf clubs were advised that hereafter toters of clubs must be of the male sex only.

The Effendi Billy Rose

A Glance at a Pint-Sized Song-Writer Who Had a Brilliant Flash of Intuition, and Is Rapidly, but Not to His Amazement, Becoming Mr. Broadway

IN the course of a year which showered no conspicuous smiles on any one else within civilized view, two astonishing things happened to a restless little man named Billy Rose. A restless little man named Billy Rose was married to Fannie Brice and he became a producer of certain baroque, impudent, and helter-skelter revues called, for no good reason any one ever could discover, the "Crazy Quilt" revues.

Haphazard, occasionally loutish, almost always strung together with chewing-gum and old kite-string, they not only appeased the vast public hunger for a good three-dollar thump at inhibitions, these revues, but they amassed for the minute Mr. Rose a comfortable and cozy sum of cash. It was when this handy package of what it takes assumed important bulk that Mr. Rose, seeking a high place from which to loose a roosterish crow of temporary satisfaction, engaged himself a penthouse and made it, not his home, but his office.

Within, great walls were tapestried with a revue-producer's notion of something pretty "fly" in the way of what the well-dressed wall will wear. Without, a terrace was tiled with the glossy splendor of a Sultan's courtyard and pleasant fountains tinkled archly. Strolling upon this sybaritic nook one queasy morning, a celebrated man of Broadway named Richard Maney blinked his sturdy Irish eyes twice and murmured, as Rose approached: "A golden good morning to thee, Effendi."

After that only song-writers, actors, and, presumably, Miss Brice, called Rose Billy. The rest of Broadway, producers, playwrights, newspaper men, and Maney called him Effendi. It fit this strange, never still, never settled, never humbled man who, by his own sheer strength, was one of the best song-writers available, and who, by a sudden and slightly mad excess of that strength, became an important producer of baldly inartistic, but generously amusing revues. Rose took his revues from Broadway and sent them out into the back lands. The newspaper advertisements which he prepared for the proper advance ballyhoo of these traveling gimcracks thrust him into trouble: the revues themselves never did. In the eighteen months of the tours he

learned a great and valuable deal about the American adult male and his girl-friend.

He learned, for example, what it is that the American adult male and his girl-friend react to in the shape of theatrical entertainment. He learned it so well, so thoroughly, and so factually, that twice within six months, now, he has set up two gigantic and gaudy temples dedicated so shrewdly to these reactions that once again palpable cash pours down upon him in twin streams.

When it became apparent that prohibition would be abandoned, Rose began to think. Holing-up in his sky-high fragment of Byzantium on the Hudson, the Effendi Billy Rose larruped his brow for hours on end until, at last, in one brilliant, scorching flash of intuition, he discovered the way out. The way out, reduced to its simplest terms, was a night-club. When he whispered his secret to certain experienced hands at this catch-penny business, they groaned and thought the little man had grown "dotty."

little seven-piece orchestras which furnished music for 200 persons to dance in a cleared space about the size of a June freckle. He



Billy Rose

knew that waiters were surly, the food was unspeakable, and the fun negligible. He often wondered, dourly, why people went to them.

And so, quietly, he set about building a post-prohibition night-club. He worked day and night for weeks converting a theater and, finally, on an evening when Broadway was ready for anything except what it got, he opened his first place—hoping for the approval of Broadway, for the cachet to be got out of such a pat on the head, but knowing that he aimed directly at that valuable item, the adult American male.

It was an amazing place. Two orchestras toiled in relays. Platoons of waiters served good food quickly, and with a smile. Men and women who wanted to dance had a whole stage on which to do it. There was an upstairs bar, a downstairs bar, a between-stairs bar.

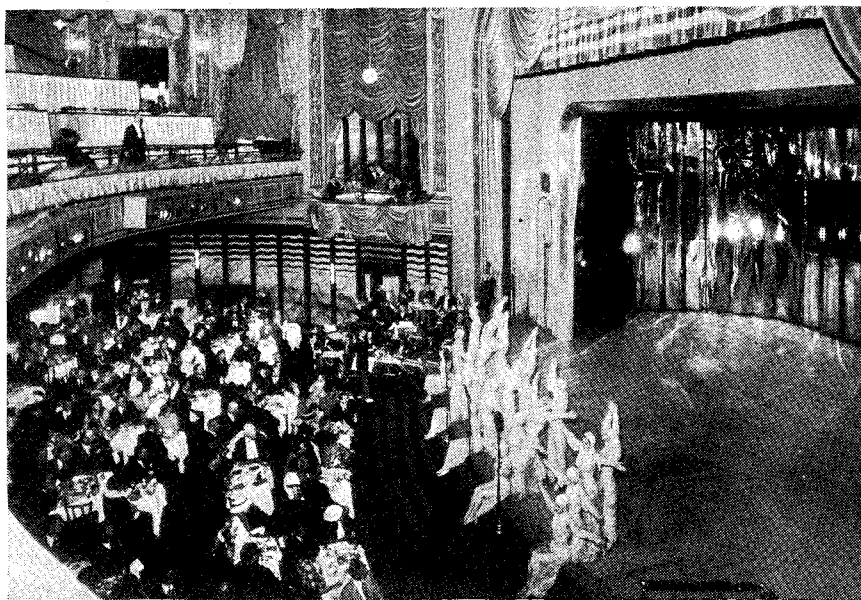
He held prices down to where almost anybody could go and have a good time—and this whole thing was a theater. He converted one of the town's less successful seats of drama into a glorified nocturnal rodeo. It was a success and still is.

Once this was launched, he tracked

down another theater, and hacked its interior apart, rebuilt it and made another of his gauds for what have been described as Mr. and Mrs. America. The routine was the same: two orchestras, a big stage-show, dancing on the stage, a hatful of bars.

No one on Broadway would take a chance with Billy Rose on his fantastic schemes. So he went it alone, and, these nights, the now-tired little Effendi takes his penthouse moonlight in the pleasant haze of realization that if one finds out what people want and can pay for they sometimes like it.

Actually there is no reason to publicize the Effendi, or his clubs—except that he is, to-day, the key figure of the new Broadway.



Where Billy Rose plays Mr. Broadway to Mr. and Mrs. America—The Casino de Paree

They not only thought so, but they told friends so. Within a week, all of Broadway was shaking a sad and sympathetic head for Balmy Billy, that crazy little song-writer.

Well, Balmy Billy took no heed of their grief. He went right on with his plans for a night-club. Everything that the old night-clubs of Manhattan had had as standard, he rejected as unfit. He knew, for example, that the standard night-club was an upholstered muzhik trap into which young business men earning the princely salary of \$27.50 a week could take their girls in perfect realization that the evening would cost them \$50 before they could get out. He knew that these resorts featured niggling

A Summer Opera Season for New York

Innovation Marks New Era in Musical History of Metropolis, While Outdoor Symphony Orchestra Concerts Add to Their Laurels

By CHARLES ROLAND

When Samson met Delilah beneath a star-studded sky in Lewisohn Stadium on almost the last evening in June, a capacity audience of 14,000 persons witnessed the opening of New York's summer opera season. Three days earlier, the summer symphony concert season opened at the Stadium, with José Iturbi wielding the baton, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia officially welcoming the series, and Adolph Lewisohn presenting his parental blessing upon the occasion.



Vandamm photograph

José Iturbi

While the concerts have won a secure place in the affection of New Yorkers and summer visitors in previous years, indubitably this season's interest centers about the two nights each week of opera. For the city, this innovation marks a new era in musical history. The standard of excellence of performances will challenge the best available in the Metropolitan Opera winter season.

Sporadic attempts at summer opera have been essayed in New York in the past, but not with a Metropolitan Opera cast, the Philharmonic Orchestra, and the important sponsorship of the Stadium concerts. Thus, in the opening bill, "Samson and Delilah," the title rôles were sung by Mme. Margarete Matzenauer and Paul Althouse. The conductor was Alexander Smallens, director of summer opera in Robin Hood Dell, Philadelphia. The ballet divertissement was offered by Rita De Laporte, soloist, and the Metropolitan Ballet. Many of the technical staff of the Metropolitan had been drafted to assist in the production.

Mr. Smallens, régisseur, as well as conductor, invoked every nuance of modern science to transport the arts properly to the vast audiences. A special amplifying system carried pianissimo measures, limpid and clear, to the farthest reaches of the stone tiers. The choreography and acting did not need to be exaggerated to impress the spectators; maneuvers of stage lighting and scenery built with massive solidity helped make the illusions secure.

Season's Calendar

The season's repertory and calendar follows:

"Lohengrin," July 6 and 7.
 "I Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," July 13 and 14.
 "Carmen," July 20 and 21.
 "Boris Godunov," July 27 and 28.
 "Aida," August 3 and 4.
 "Die Walküre," August 10 and 11.
 "Faust," August 17 and 18.

For a time genuine alarm was felt for the season's future, due to lack of funds. A campaign to pledge \$50,000 has been

undertaken, and a sufficient response assures continuance of plans.

Mr. Iturbi conducts the first three weeks of symphony concerts. The brilliant virtuoso pianist, who, last year, effected a transmogrification of his talents, winning renown here and abroad as conductor, is making his Stadium début. He will be succeeded, for a fortnight, by Eugene Ormandy as conductor, and, for the final three weeks of the season, by Willem van Hoogstraten, who has conducted the Stadium part of every season since the beginning.

When rain visits the amphitheater on concert nights, the symphony orchestra rushes inside to Great Hall, of the College of the City of New York, followed by the audience. This, of course, can not be duplicated on opera nights. Accordingly, the management requested nature's cooperation. Failing that, a sudden downpour may evoke one of two results. If it comes early in the performance, a red light will flash on stage, meaning rain checks are to be issued, but if the performance has advanced substantially before the shower, a green light signifies "that's all there is, there isn't any more."

No less than in the Metropolitan's diamond horseshoe, the audience plays a conscious and attractive part in the evening's proceedings.



Alexander Smallens

Opera required extensive changes in the Stadium physiography. The stage has been moved fifty feet back; broad extensions flank either side in front, for props and amplifying rooms. The field has been enlarged to accommodate 8,000, with another 6,000 in the stone tiers. Back-stage rooms have been built for the conductor, soloists, choruses, ballet, orchestra, radio announcers, the press.

Outstanding among the Stadium personalities this season is Mr. Smallens. He was the first American to conduct opera in Berlin and Madrid, the first North American to conduct in the Teatro Colon of Buenos Aires. He is assured of an ovation when he steps to the podium, which, incidentally, on opera nights moves far out. The orchestra will play on a wooden platform on the ground, in front of the stage. The music treat in store this summer promises to be a delectable one. With the low admission prices, the humblest of music-lovers may share in the pleasures of the opera.

Piccadilly Lights Spell Out Broadway Exports

Altho there have been more American plays produced in London in the last few weeks than in a good many years, according to an article in the New York *Herald Tribune*, Broadway seems to have picked a dull season for its Piccadilly comeback. Despite favorable reviews in the British press, box-office returns have not been commensurate with the critics' encomiums.

Two of London's longest runs are accredited to New York. "The Late Christopher Bean" is in its second year at the St. James Theater, while Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt still are staging their "Reunion in Vienna" with merry aplomb.

"Counsellor At Law," with Hugh Miller in Paul Muni's rôle, is keeping the Piccadilly Theater, long dark, illuminated and "The Pursuit of Happiness" has pleased the critical Fleet-Streeters.

Ruth Draper is in the Empire's capital for her yearly visit, while "Double Door" has just folded up, only to be succeeded by its Hollywood film version.

Other American offerings seen in London recently include "She Loves Me Not," "The Dark Tower," "Dinner at Eight," "Once in a Lifetime," "Biography"—directed by Noël Coward—and Kern and Hammerstein's "Three Sisters."

Despite setbacks, shared, for the most part, with their British colleagues, play importers, particularly Gilbert Miller, continue to try New York's favorites on the London playgoer while neon lights strung along Shaftesbury Avenue and the Strand continue to spell their "old home week" announcements to "visiting firemen" from across the ocean.

A Troubled Day in Venice

Portraits of motion-picture actresses appear to be trouble-makers. An oil-painting of Dolores Del Rio by Hugo Ballin indirectly led to his famous hoax last Spring, and, now, one of Marion Davies has two continents nervous.

The portrait was made part of the American section at the Biennial Art Exhibition in Venice. Mrs. Julianna Force, of the Whitney Museum of American Art, in New York, who had assembled all the other works in the American section, promptly and vigorously protested, threatening to withdraw the entire American collection. The exhibition authorities calmed the tempest, temporarily, by putting a label on the Davies portrait which explained that it was not part of the American collection.

The fate of the picture still is uncertain.

Most-Beloved Picture Poll

A brisk departure from the common bathing-beauty and Hollywood-aspirant contests is that being conducted by the Chicago *Daily News*. It is a popularity contest for the most-beloved picture in America. It is proposed, after the picture has been selected, to hang it in the exhibition of art at A Century of Progress Exposition.



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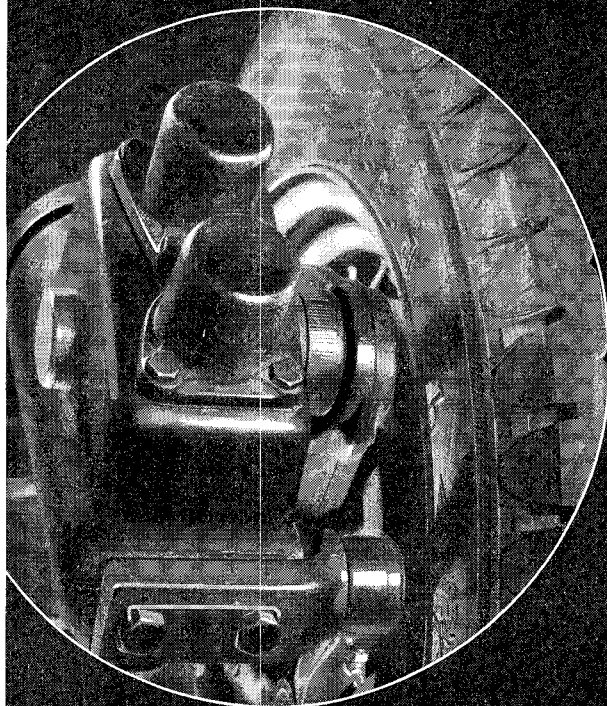
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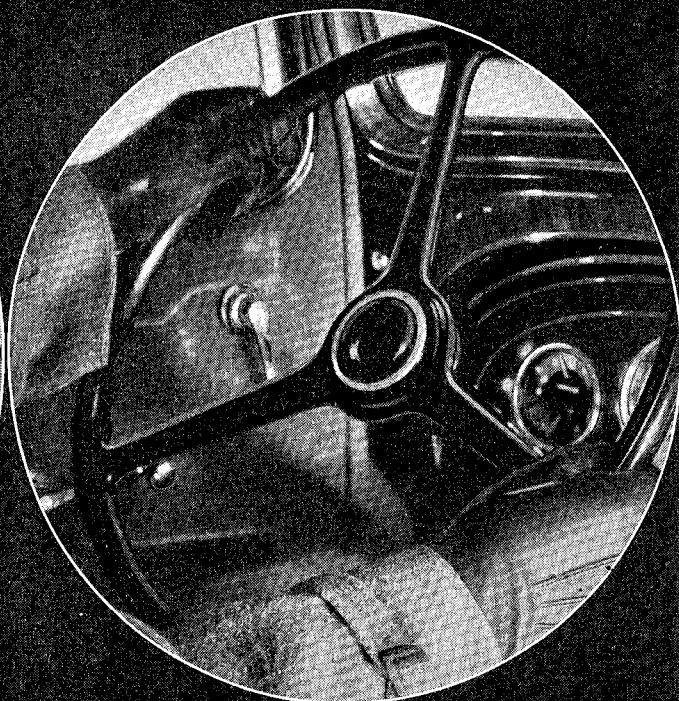
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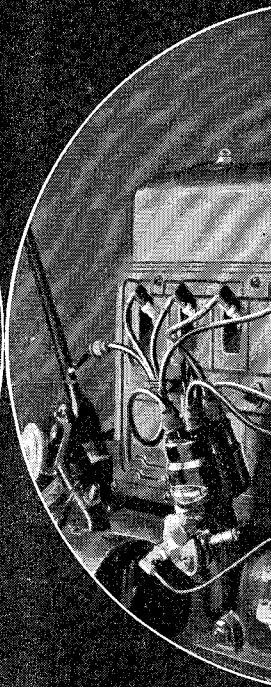
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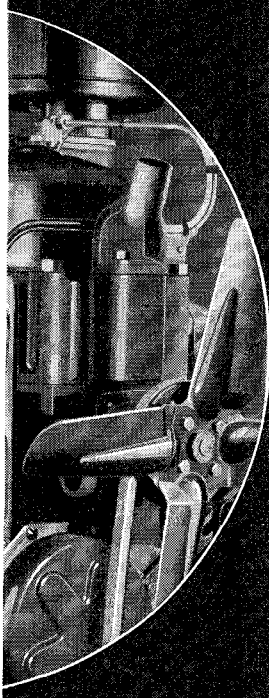
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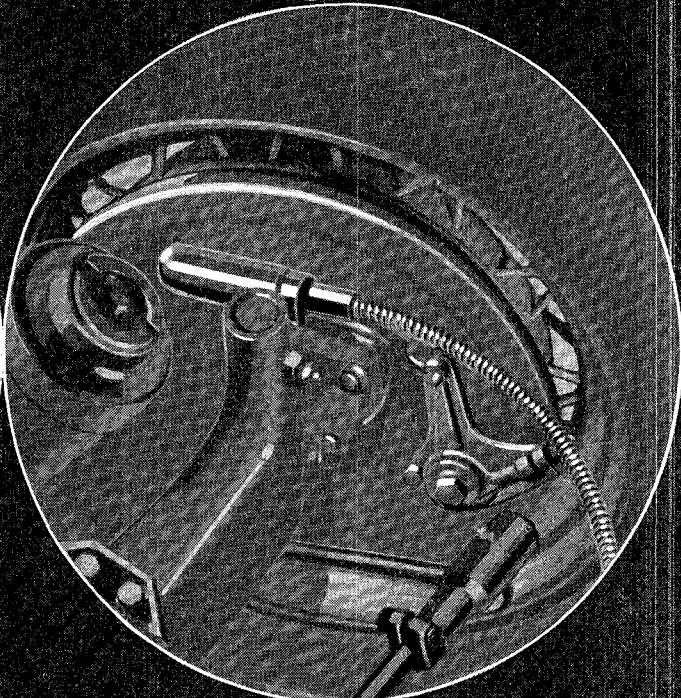
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Bridge Experts and Their Peculiarities

There Is No End to the Variety of Opinions as to What Constitutes an Ideal Game, for Most Good Players Are Controlled by Temperament

By WALTER MALOWAN

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

NO doubt most readers have heard the story of the Englishman who followed a circus for many years, not because of any particular liking for that kind of entertainment, but because he hoped one day to have the thrill of seeing a performer on the high trapeze slip and fall to his death. Perhaps bridge players are not so sanguinary, yet there are many who would have no decided preference for bridge over other card games were it not for the excitement to be derived from occasional grand slams, successful psychics, or a grand coup.

A few weeks ago I involuntarily provided such a climax for my opponents. I was so fortunate as to cut for my partner one of the country's leading players. Our opponents were sisters—both good players, tho hardly an equal combination against us. We had scored the first game when I dealt myself (I sometimes deal better than I play!) Spades K 7, Hearts K Q J 9 4, Diamonds 8, Clubs A K Q J 4. I bid one heart, Miss A. boldly bid one no-trump, my partner doubled, and Mrs. B. rescued with two clubs. I naturally doubled, but my partner took me out with three diamonds, which was quite correct, for he held Spades A J 6 3 2, Hearts A 5, Diamonds A K Q 9 7 6, and a void in clubs. We finally played the hand at six no-trump, and made seven.

"Bridge of Sighs"

The amusing part of the hand was that, tho each opponent held four clubs, and this seemed, therefore, their best suit, we would have taken all the tricks had my double of two clubs been allowed to stand. If Miss A. had rescued herself with two spades, this would have been slightly better—if such a word can be used to describe the situation—since she would have taken one trick, holding Q 10 9 4 in that suit, but the fact that she had bluffed us out of a vulnerable grand slam apparently more than compensated her for losing more than 6,000 points during the evening.

Sometimes there are sessions in a tournament when the opponents always land in their best contracts, and when the player himself is absolutely unable correctly to guess any distribution, or finesse, and plays hands in suit bids which would give better results at no-trump, or vice versa. I went through such a "Bridge of Sighs" one evening recently during the play of the hand shown in the diagram.

It occurred in a tournament with match-point scoring, so that extra tricks were of considerably more importance than in rubber bridge. West led the four of spades, which I took with the nine. At this stage, I could see easily that I would make my contract, but, suspecting West of holding five spades, I tried for a combined squeeze-and-end-play.

♠ A K Q 7 3 ♥ A 10 ♦ 8 2 ♣ K J 4 3 ♠ J 8 6 4 2 ♥ Q J 5 ♦ A K 7 ♣ 10 5 W N E S ♠ 5 ♥ K 6 3 2 ♦ 10 6 5 4 3 ♣ 9 8 6			
♠ 10 9 ♥ 9 8 7 4 ♦ Q J 9 ♣ A Q 7 2			
The bidding:			
WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
Pass	1 Spade	Pass	1 No-trump
Pass	2 Spades	Pass	2 No-trump
Pass	3 No-trump	Pass	Pass
Pass			

The second, third, and fourth tricks were taken with the ace, king, and jack of clubs. I then led the two of diamonds, and played the jack from my hand. West, who had discarded the seven of diamonds on the third club, won with the ace, trying to hide his king. He led the queen of hearts, which I won in the dummy with the ace. I then took a fourth round of clubs, squeezing West, who, being a very fine player, discarded the jack of hearts, instead of the five, in order to unblock and to prevent an end-play. This, however, was a vain effort. When I led the ten of spades, West covered with the jack, which was equivalent to playing small, as the result would have been virtually the same. I played the ace and king of spades from the dummy, and left the queen and seven as a tenace of West's eight and six of spades. The ten of hearts was led and taken by East's king, and, after conceding the ace of diamonds, I won the remainder of the tricks, making four no-trump.

I enjoyed this hand tremendously, for I had guessed everything correctly, and had succeeded with a nice combination, which more than made up psychologically, tho not in match points, for the many previous disappointments I had had during the tournament.

Variety of Opinions

There is no end to the variety of opinions as to what constitutes an ideal bridge game. There are many players who would like to see the walls festooned with "SILENCE" signs, while others do not like bridge sessions which are "too serious." The latter category includes the pretty debutante who recently left a bridge party in a huff for that reason.

Some fans like to meet only players of equal or lesser strength, while others frequently prefer to learn by matching their wits against experts.

Still others regard the play of the hand as a necessary evil pending the real "pièce de résistance," the post-mortem—when they rarely fail to flaunt their analytical powers, and criticize and recriminate to the heart's content. Others seem to feel that gloating over something they "got away with" is the acme of pleasure in bridge.

Some pseudo bridge players use the game merely as an excuse for getting together and having a pleasant chat, or for the purpose of gambling for big stakes, just as they would in poker or baccarat—but with the difference that the best man is most likely to win.

Most good bridge players are so temperamental that they can do themselves justice only under conditions which are quite to their liking. One of the most important questions to be decided before any tournament, or match, is whether an audience is to be admitted. For my part, I like to have spectators present, because it makes the atmosphere less tense.

One of our greatest experts plays a decidedly below par, tho still splendid, game whenever anyone sits behind him. Another outstanding player objects to lookers-on for practical reasons, since he wants to prevent information from being given to the players by a surprise movement, or facial expression, of anyone among the audience.

Perfect Team

The strength, or weakness, of the usual participants in major tournaments often is the subject of friendly jests and comments. Oswald Jacoby and I amused ourselves some time ago by trying to figure out which players would form the perfect team-of-four. We decided finally that it would be necessary to use more than four players in order to provide for every emergency, and submitted suggestions to the *Bridge World* magazine for future tournaments.

Each team would consist of fourteen players as follows: four expert bidders; two dummy players; four defensive players; one pinch bidder, who occasionally would be called in when one of the regular bidders was at a loss as to the correct bid; one doubler, who would have the final word as to whether or not a contract should be doubled; and, last, but not least, two "goat-getters," who would have to be good all-round players, but especially annoying to some of the opponents. Mr. Jacoby suggested that whenever the manager of an opposing team saw a "goat-getter" enter the game, he should be allowed to take out the intended victim and replace him with a less temperamental player.

In national championship tournaments, the teams could be increased to twenty-five members, including specialists in end-plays, squeezes, no-trump hands, false carding, and similar departments.

A "Brain Trust" With a Right-Wing Reflex

Bureau of Economic Research of Republican Senatorial and Congressional Committee Is Expected to Act as G.O.P. Powder-Magazine for Attack on New Deal in Electoral Drive

By OLIVER MCKEE, JR.

ORGANIZED in March of this year to assist Republicans in Congress in legislative work, the Bureau of Economic Research of the Senatorial and Congressional Committee has been assigned an important part in providing the factual foundation for the Republican challenge of the New Deal policies in the coming electoral campaign. In fact, tho not in name, it is the Republican "brain trust." Instead of college professors and academicians, Republicans have staffed their bureau with men experienced in business and industrial research. The parallel with President Roosevelt's "brain trust" holds to this extent.

The Republican chiefs recognize that in to-day's complicated national mechanism, the soundness of a national policy can not be determined only by professional politicians. It requires the examination of intricate economic, social, financial, and other factors, and the analysis of great masses of data. The politician, in a word, needs at his elbow the expert and the technician. In formulating public policies, he needs research.

Representative Robert Low Bacon of New York, son of a former Secretary of State, and Vice-Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, is the man mainly responsible for the establishment of a research bureau. At the initial session of the Seventy-third Congress, when President Roosevelt presented the emergency legislative program framed by the "brain trust," Mr. Bacon saw the need for expert guidance in reaching an intelligent decision on the many questions of vast economic import laid before Congress. So four of his colleagues—Chester C. Bolton of Ohio, Chairman of the Congressional Committee; Richard Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, and Edward Wheeler Goss, and Charles M. Bakeswell, for many years professor of Philosophy at Yale, both of Connecticut—joined with him in hiring, out of their own pockets, F. Lawrence Babcock, as a research expert for the group.

Mr. Babcock had some years of experience in legislative research, and had been connected for a time with both the Council of Foreign Relations, and the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The five Republicans were much pleased with the arrangement, for it enabled them to delve more deeply into the background of questions currently before Congress than otherwise would have been possible. They quickly reached the conclusion that the research idea was susceptible of far wider application in the formulation of Republican policies.

Mr. Bacon laid the suggestion before Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware, Chairman of the Senate Committee, and his associates—Senators Charles L. McNary of Oregon, L. J. Dickinson of Iowa, Wallace White of Maine, and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota. There was no need of salesmanship, for the Senators liked the idea immensely and the House and Senate Committees joined hands in establishing the new Bureau of Economic Research to serve Republicans in both Houses.

Joint Bureau Created

The present staff, which may be enlarged later, includes eight experienced research workers. The director is Sidney Brooks, who has been engaged in general economic research in the United States and abroad for twenty years. Privately educated, Mr. Brooks, in his practical realism, is the antithesis to the Tugwells and Ezekiels of the Roosevelt "brain trust." For some years he headed the research bureau of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

His principal assistants in the field of general economic research are Mr. Babcock and Kenneth C. Beede, an accountant with fifteen years of experience in research for investment and industrial companies. Researchers assigned to special fields include Edmond M. Martin, on government spending; Col. L. W. Ainsworth, an Iowa farmer, the bureau's specialist on agriculture, and William Parker, finance and monetary expert, for twenty years engaged in financial and economic research.

In addition there are two research assistants, Edward L. Evensen, former director of commercial and industrial research in Mount Vernon, New York, and Alice M. Dodd, who has had experience in governmental and commercial research with the Brookings Institution and the United States Chamber of Commerce, respectively. Installed in an office building in downtown Washington, far removed from the National Committee, the Republican "brain trust" is off the beaten path of the Washington correspondents. Tho its members are close students of contemporary politics, they have succeeded in keeping themselves in the background.

Spokesmen for the Senatorial and Congressional committee insist that its research bureau has nothing to do with politics, except in so far as its findings may contribute to shaping minority policy toward current issues. Its job is fact-gathering. Mr. Brooks and his staff for several months have been analyzing and correlating the findings of several thousand research institutes, fact-finding agencies, and other associations in the United States, as they bear on the problems before Congress.

About two-score topics have been covered up to date. Here are some typical titles: The New Deal and Recovery; Deflationary Effects of Government Borrowing; the Rising Cost of Government; Administration Laws Which Modify Constitutional Provisions, or Embody New Social Experimentation; Inflationary Tendencies of Present Administration; Political Silver; the Muscle Shoals Act and its Probable Revolutionary Effects; Stock Exchange Regulation; Securities Act Modification; Government Spending; Civil Works Administration; Public Works Administration and Government Emergency Relief, and Federal Home Financing.

When the curtain fell on the Seventy-third Congress, the research bureau entered a new phase of its work. It began to seek a broader perspective on present government policies, a critique not possible in the day to day rush of current legislation. To it Republicans are expected to turn for factual guidance in searching for the weak spots in New Deal economics and in the policies of the Roosevelt Administration. As such, the bureau will be the G.O.P.'s powder-magazine in the 1934 campaign.



Keystone

Robert L. Bacon



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And If Found Wanting—!

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

A TRUE STORY



From A CAMP IN A BLAZING DESERT

A California mother protects the health of family and children under appalling circumstances.

"I AM living in a construction camp one hundred miles from a town," writes Mrs. S. M. Jarrett from the Utah Construction, Mecca, California. "My husband is Safety Engineer at one of the Metropolitan Aqueduct tunnels.

"Being so far distant from doctor and hospital, it is imperative that I keep my family healthy. Extreme summer temperatures in the desert are very enervating. It is necessary to use caution in preventing heat exhaustion, sunstroke and digestive disturbances. However, with a correct diet and the aid of Nujol, we keep exceptionally well. My two sons, ages five and seven years, never have a cold, and to date they have had none of the usual children's diseases.

"In 1922 a doctor told me about Nujol. I used it to an advantage during pregnancy. I have used it consistently for my children from babyhood. Instead of helping to get them well, it has 'kept them well.'

"I believe that with proper food, exercise and the use of Nujol every one can be healthy. Nujol is marvelous for toning up the digestive organs, cleansing the body of impurities. It works so gently, so naturally, with both old and young.

"My sons are perfect specimens of health. Firm flesh, straight bones, perfect teeth, unbounded energy. I give much credit to Nujol for keeping them well."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," comes in two forms—plain and Cream of Nujol, which is flavored and hence often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Incorporated, 2 Park Avenue, Dept. (7-P), New York City.



Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

Boy and Girl Tramps of America. By Thomas Minehan. New York: Farrar and Rinehart; \$2.50.

Some say fifty thousand, some say half a million, some even guess two million as the number of American boys and girls who, since the depression, have left home for parts unknown, and are wandering the highroads and riding the freight-trains of the United States, seeing life and seeing it badly.

Thomas Minehan went out into the hobo "jungles," stood in Mid-Western cities' breadlines, rode in the freights, talking, listening, and furtively jotting down memoranda. When he got back to the University of Minnesota he wrote, first, a solid thesis, which few but his professors ever will read, on the "wild children of America," then an exciting book.

"Boy and Girl Tramps of America" is a summary of the "case histories" of 500 child hoboes, and a mine of anecdotes about high-spirited youngsters who, unless something suddenly changes their way of life, are headed for quick death, or gangsterland.

"I don't want to be a bum," they told him, almost without exception. A few left home because they could not get on with their parents, or because of "girl trouble"; most of them left because there were no jobs in town and not enough to eat in the home kitchen. They had heard glad tidings of sunny California, or read head-lines of factories starting work in Detroit; and they took to the road.

When they start out, they hitch-hike, but after a few nights of it their clothes are rumpled, their faces dirty, and the motorists who read scare stories of hitch-hikers attacking their hosts don't pick up shabby-looking boys on the highroads. The boys pass a few forlorn days vainly signaling the whizzing motor-cars, then join the vast hobo army which rides freight-trains. Only aristocrats of the road continue to hitch-hike.

The "wise guys" drop off the freight-trains when they see the red lights of a freight-yard drawing near. A little search soon reveals to them a worn trail leading from the railroad to the local "jungle."

There they find others of their kind—if the boys all are off "panhandling" the "main stem" of the town, they usually have left their girls behind. Someone in camp will know the local gossip—which are the best streets to patrol, the attitude of the local police force.

Generally speaking, Mr. Minehan reports, the young tramps get the worst of it. The missions and relief stations give the old men a longer tenure; even the jails are kinder to them. Police tolerate the "jungles" only when their population keeps moving. The boys never are allowed to rest.

Girls are common on the 1934 freight-trains, this investigator discovered, often dressed in trousers, and sometimes enjoying the rough experience more than do their boy-friends. Sometimes they try to hide their sex; sometimes they put it to brazen advantage; often enough, the girls travel as "one-man" women, and the other young hoboes respect their loyalties.

These young knights of the road differ from the conventional hoboes. The girls carry powder-puffs and tooth-brushes; the boys are

religious about shaving, and about very little else. They have, as Mr. Minehan observed them, scant respect for religion, little patriotism, a vague expectation that if things don't soon get better there'll be another American Revolution, but no interest in talkative Communists; and their idea of morality is strictly that of the jungle-pack.

Old American stock contributed most of Mr. Minehan's talkative friends. Out of 509 youngsters who told him their stories, all but twenty-four were American-born, and more than three-quarters came of American-born parents. A scant half had been through graded school; but some of them had been through college, and many of them had been Boy or Girl Scouts. They came from every State in the Union; and the depression was the major factor in their lot. Most of them had been on the road for one or two years, yet they inquired about jobs, and said "I don't want to be a bum."

Mr. Minehan suggests youth-camps, such as Soviet Russia established to take care of its "wild children."

Worth Reading

Man's Fate. By André Malraux. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; \$2.50.) The stormy novel of revolutionary China which won the Goncourt Prize in France in 1933.

Stars Fell on Alabama. By Carl Carmer. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; \$3.) An exploration of mysterious territory near home; the July Literary Guild book.

Matador. By Marguerite Steen. (Boston: Little, Brown; \$2.50.) A good novel of the bull-ring; Book-of-the-Month Club's July picking.

The Case for the Sea-serpent. By Lieutenant Commander R. T. Gould. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; \$2.50.) In which a retired British naval officer looks at the record and decides that there still are beasts in the sea unknown to science.

White Indians of Darien. By Richard O. Marsh. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; \$3.) Adventures in Panama of a swash-buckling explorer and amateur revolutionary.

Corner Shop. By Philip Keeley. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$2.50.) A good English novel.

The Unsinkable Mrs. Jay. By Lewis Graham and Edwin Olmstead. (New York: Covici, Friede; \$2.50.) Stories of Colorado's roaring hey-day.

A Soldier in Science. The autobiography of Dr. Bailey K. Ashford. (New York: William Morrow and Company; \$3.50.) Conquest of the hookworm.

Mike The Cat. By Creighton Peet. (New York: Loring and Mussey, \$2.) The best cat pictures in a dog's age.

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Much treasure in small compass. From *The Spectator* (London).

A CURVED COOL SHELL

BY RACHEL E. CROWDY

A curved cool shell
Your hand, to hold
Incense and myrrh
And spoils of gold.
To cup within
Its fluted shape
The silver fig
And golden grape.
To trap an echo
From the seas
Of rainbow-hinting
Fantasies.
To catch the light
On lifting wings,
The beauty of
All beauteous things.
A curved cool shell
Your hand to me.
A harbour from
Tumultuous sea.

Truth would seem to be a dangerous rival in a love affair. From *Kaleidograph* (Dallas).

ADAMANT LOVER

BY LIONEL WIGGAM

I could have loved you wisely had I tried,
But that was not my way. If I had sworn
Ours was an interlude we would not mourn,
I might have kept you, sacrificing pride.
Keeping the heart and intellect allied,
I could have murmured phrases that I scorn;
I used instead a clean and candid thorn,
I left an honest wound upon your side.
I might have kept you through another spring,
Had I tried quiet, reassuring words;
Mine had the rich, ecstatic flight of birds,
And I was proud to watch them on the wing.
I could have loved you wisely had I tried—
You were my dear; but candour was my bride.

One senses the breathless haste and bitter repression of war. From *The Nation*.

A SOLDIER'S EPITAPH

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

Amen; on the fallen cloak
Let the gray moth gnaw its fill;
And on the bitter sword the rust
Work its red will.

Let thieves break in and steal
All that you hold so fair,
Acres or volumes. Split the pane,
Hack down the stair.

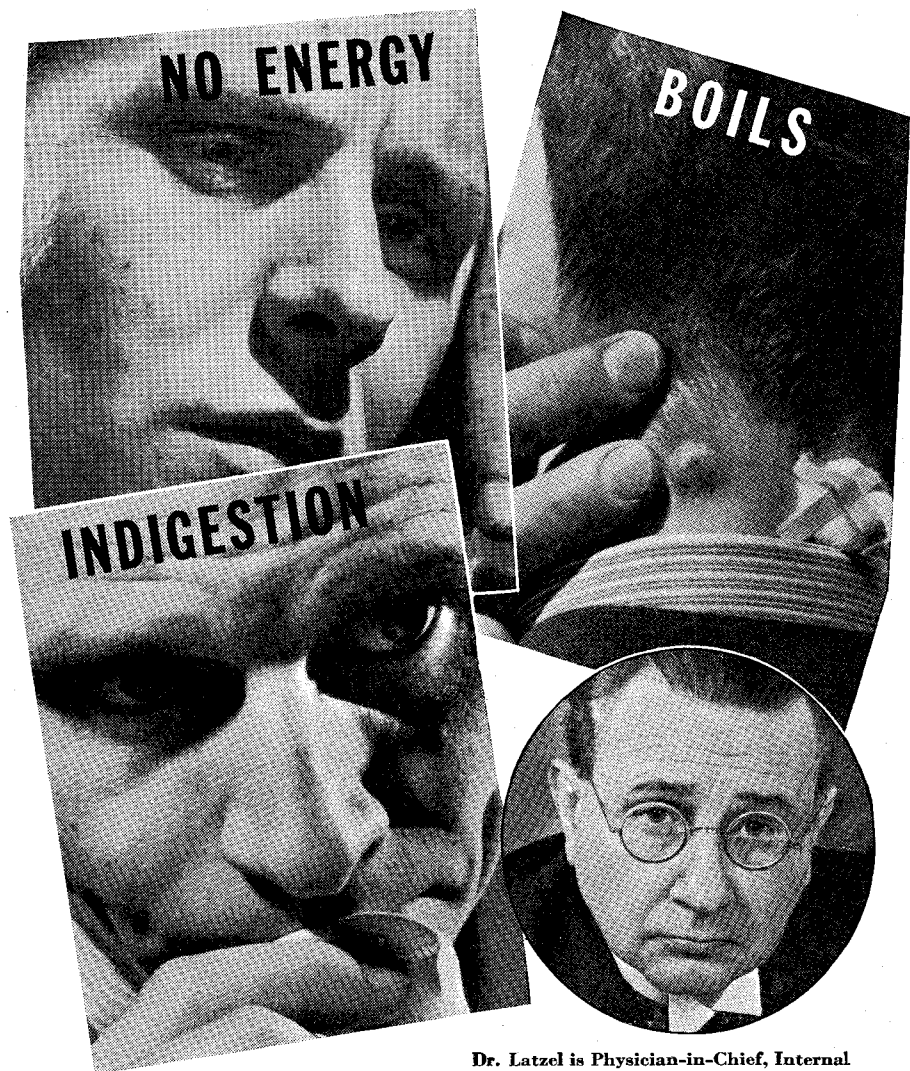
As falcon to the nest,
As lion to the den,
You to your grave. Turn on your arm
And sleep. Amen.

A law of life well known to the psychologist as well as the mystic. From *Voices* (New York).

TOIL

BY HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

As the hands toil, so is the spirit raised
Above the troubled motions of the mind.
Through sense and touch, the doubts, the questions, find
An interval of calm, gentle, amazed.
Something unuttered, ample as the soil
Flows out in benison—as the hands toil.



Dr. Latzel is Physician-in-Chief, Internal Clinic, in Vienna's largest free hospital; author of "Symptoms of Gastric Cancer."

"His three ailments disappeared *quickly*"

says DR. LATZEL, noted Vienna clinic head

Read Dr. Latzel's explanation of this case . . . the patient's troubles may be very similar to yours!

"MR. H. B.," Dr. Robert Latzel reports, "was a civil engineer. He was chronically tired out, had boils, a very poor appetite and the usual distressing stomach symptoms.

"His abdomen was flabby, large. Intestines were weak, clogged. He was nearly always constipated.

"I put him on a yeast diet. In a week, one of his boils was gone, another had started to dry up. In 3 weeks, his skin was entirely clear, he had healthy appetite and no more gas on the stomach. Constipation stopped. He had good color, showed every sign of improved energy.

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"Run-down health, poor complexion, heartburn, indigestion usually come from poisons carried through the blood from the intestines," states Dr. Latzel. "Yeast softens the clogging waste in the body so you can clear it out regularly."

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THE NEW DEAL IN EUROPE

BY EMIL LENGYEL

A readable, understandable story of Europe's attempts with the New Deal. Our own New Deal gains fresh significance in the light of what is being done in the various countries of Europe. "A searching and enlightening study,"—says the *Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch*. Prof. Rautenstrauch, Columbia University, says: "This is the first book I have read which tells the story of the shift in the economic scenery in the European countries so clearly and so interestingly. . . . One can see the whole panorama of events on both sides of the Atlantic, out of which must emerge a new form of economic society."

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By Daniel Walther

A modern and understanding life of the paradoxical and important figure who gave our Constitution its final revisions. Aristocratic, contemptuous, elegant, he moved tranquilly through two revolutions, adored by the women of two continents, admired and feared by his compatriots. Illustrated.

"An Unusual and Fascinating Man"
"An interesting book on an unusual and fascinating man. . . . It is a broadminded account of the different methods by which the two great Republics came into being."—*Boston Transcript*.

The New York Sun says:
"If one wishes to be at once pleasantly and correctly informed as to Morris's character and career, this is the book."

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354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

On the Current Screen

A delicate balance between melodrama and comedy has been sustained in **Murder on the Blackboard** (AAA) which finds Edna May Oliver once more essaying a Sherlock Holmes characterization. So ingenious has Hollywood become at these homicide puzzles that they are virtual exercises in cinematic technique. This latest variation on a familiar theme has none of the stark terror of "The Mystery of Mr. X," or "The Crime Doctor," but it succeeds in achieving a considerable amount of suspense, enlivened throughout by shrewdly articulated humor.

One has only to recall stage murder-mysteries on the stage a dozen years ago to realize how far the form has progressed in the medium of the talking motion-picture. The clutching hands, clanking chains, adventitious gunshots, and other paraphernalia of the theater have given way to the cunning building up of melodramatic suspense, and the gradual and plausible unraveling of the mystery. In "Murder on the Blackboard" these progressions have been handled with restraint and assurance. The tale of a school-teacher's violent death, the inexplicable escape of the murderer through the very hands of the police, and the ultimate capture of the assassin through his own efforts to elude detection is stereotyped, to be sure, but credible and exciting.

As in "The Penguin Pool Murder," Miss Oliver gives an adroit and amusing performance as a spinster schoolma'am, whose talents for prying into other people's business make her extremely competent in solving baffling crimes. Fussing with a variety of seemingly unimportant clues, picking locks, and shrewdly analytical of the people about her, she holds the production splendidly to its mood of mingled violence and humor. James Gleason plays the part of a rather dull-witted inspector of police. His customary comical self-assurance makes his characterization a perfect foil for Miss Oliver's caustic wit.

The Great Flirtation (AA)—The abrupt changes of treatment that follow one another in this adaptation of Gregory Ratoff's play, "I Love an Actress," make it something less than a satisfactory entertainment. The theme itself is novel and full of cinematic possibilities. It traces the strangely

inevitable manner in which real feelings become confused with calculated gestures and reactions for an actor and actress, married but each intent on careers in the theater. Unfortunately, the accidents befalling the couple have been captured in a variety of terms, from sheer farce to somber tragedy. While several sections of the work are excellent, they have not been fused in a dramatic unity. Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou realize the central characters best in the lighter moods of the motion-picture.

* * * *

Let's Try Again (AA)—Based on Vincent Lawrence's play, "Sour Grapes," the film delves into the question of divorce with splendid attention to significant details. Both the problems it raises and the action of the plot have been only half-stated, however, leaving one considerably disappointed. Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook are good in making the stalemate, which is likely to

occur in marriage after ten years, plausible and genuinely disturbing, but the most assured acting could not give the picture the conclusive quality it lacks.

* * * *

Operator 13—Marion Davies and Gary Cooper have the chief rôles in this romantic melodrama woven about two spies in the period of the War of Secession.

At their hands the love-story becomes far more important than the bellicose background.

* * * *

Doctor Monica—The play which found Alla Nazimova acting a physician on Broadway last season has been altered vastly in its translation to the screen. Its chief eminence is a splendidly restrained and knowing performance by Kay Francis in the title rôle.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Counsellor at Law.

AAA

Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, Now I'll Tell, *Twentieth Century, *No Greater Glory, Where Sinners Meet, The Tell-Tale Heart, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

Planned Social Economy and End of Profits Urged

Venturing a step further than its sister denominations, the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches, which met at Oberlin, Ohio, has adopted a resolution pledging its member churches to work for the abolition of the profit system and for a planned social economy. The profit system was condemned out of hand as being based on the exploitation of one class by another and as being destructive of all human values. To it is attributed international and industrial war, unemployment, insecurity, starvation, and misery.



The Rev. William
Horace Day

The daring step at Oberlin is another indication of the leftward swing of the churches, most of which are developing an increasing antagonism toward the old social and political order and calling boldly for a decentralization of wealth and power, and a wider and more equitable distribution of the means of abundance at hand.

The Oberlin resolution does more than cry out against the old order. It is a definite pledge to work toward the abolition of the present system, and "the inauguration of a thoroughly planned and organized social economy, which will apply all our natural and human resources directly to the meeting of human needs, in pursuit of values democratically chosen, which will (A) adjust production to measured consumption requirements, and maintain and extend social services, health, education, recreation, and insurance for all.

Profit System Assailed

"(B) Eliminate private ownership in the means of production and distribution wherever such private ownership interferes with the success of a planned social economy, making profit unnecessary and impossible.

"(c) End unemployment, abolish poverty, enable maximum prevention of disease and crime, and stimulate the fullest development of the arts and sciences."

Here, then, is an influential denomination gone definitely Socialist and apparently challenging even the New Deal.

Other resolutions called for the "ultimate extinction" of the liquor traffic, condemned fund-raising for charity through "lotteries, pari-mutuels, or similar methods," and indorsed the Catholic campaign against "undesirable" motion-pictures.

The Rev. Jay T. Stocking of St. Louis was elected National Moderator, and a tribute was paid to Dr. S. Parkes Cadman by his election as Honorary Moderator, a post filled by Calvin Coolidge, former President, from 1923 to 1929. The Rev. Dr. Stanley C. Harrell of Durham, North Carolina, was chosen Assistant Moderator. Dr. William Horace Day of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was unanimously reelected president of the National Home Board.

One diet change cuts tooth decay 57%



3½-year study of 341 children reveals new benefits of fresh orange and lemon juice not known about any other foods. Gum troubles decreased 83%. Child growth rate improved.

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For this study the children at Mooseheart, famous City of Childhood, were chosen as typically American. Their dental care is beyond the usual. Their excellent diet includes milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, fruits, meat, cereals and sundries.

During the first year, when this wholesome Mooseheart diet lacked only sufficient orange and lemon juice, gum troubles and tooth cavities developed.

Then to this daily diet were added two 8-oz. glasses of fresh Sunkist Orange juice with the juice of half a lemon in each. At the end of this second year, 57% fewer children had new cavities, 83% of the gum troubles had disappeared. The growth rate was greatly improved.

During the final eighteen months, a smaller amount of fresh orange juice (3 ounces daily) aided growth, but failed to give the dental benefits of the larger amount.

What this means to you
Small amounts of fresh orange and



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Given fresh orange and lemon juice twice daily for a year, children made improved gains in growth.

Scientists chose the well-cared-for, well-fed Mooseheart children as typical American boys and girls.

lemon juice are valuable in the diet because they supply the four known protective food essentials which help to keep the body youthfully vigorous—vitamins A, B, C, and calcium. But much greater protection is afforded by two full-sized glasses a day. And since vitamin C, one of the essentials, is not stored in the body, it is recommended that one glass be taken at breakfast and the other later in the day.

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"Diet and Dental Health" by Milton T. Hanke, Ph.D., contains the full scientific report of the study described here. 300 pages, with many reproductions of natural-color photographs made as case records. Tables give complete data (serum calcium, oral bacteriology, etc.) on every child. Remit \$4.00 to University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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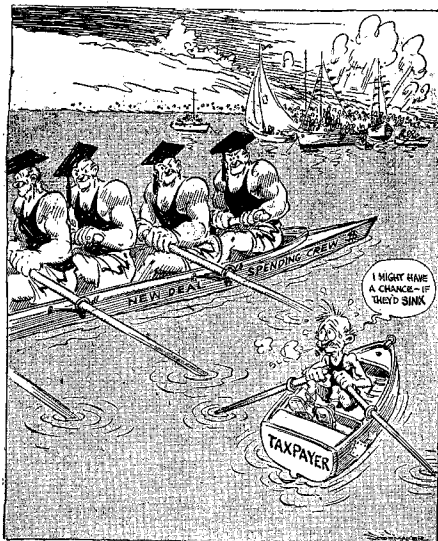


Topics in Brief

HUEY LONG or long hooley, what difference?—*Chicago Daily News*.

AND some people think the biggest goose-step the Germans ever took was when they took Hitler.—*Judge*.

A WOMAN is clever who can make people think she's clever whether she's clever or not.—*Florida Times-Union*.



Speaking of Regattas—

—Shoemaker in the *Chicago Daily News*

WE seem to be getting out of the mire, but the strain on our bootstraps is terrific.—*Mobile Register*.

OVER in Europe trunks are used for murder-mysteries. America does not go to so much trouble.—*Miami Herald*.

SOME people never are satisfied. Now there is a growing demand for pre-repeal liquor.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

THE back-to-the-land movement may not please everyone, but at least it's better than the back-to-the-wall movement.—*Judge*.

MINORITIES are characterized by good sense—if they are the kind that are going to grow into majorities.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A MAN wants a divorce because his wife hasn't spoken to him for forty years. Some people won't let well enough alone.—*Springfield Union*.

THE upturn in business seems worldwide. Soon the nations will be in position to quit quarreling and go to fighting.—*Washington Post*.

A SPORTS writer who claims to know says that Max Baer is not really a clown. He must have got that tip from Primo Carnera.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

THE contention that nudism is a form of religion is probably based on the scriptural admonition to "bare ye one another's burdens."—*Ohio State Journal*.

It will be pleasant, too, when girls' fingernails get out of the red.—*Mobile Press Register*.

CONGRESS has adjourned, but three tons of Patagonian fossils have been landed in New York. Make your own joke out of this.—*St. Joseph News-Press*.

It may be that most of the famous Mussolini-Hitler conversation was expended in bewailing the rough treatment Carnera and Schmeling received over here.—*Kansas City Star*.

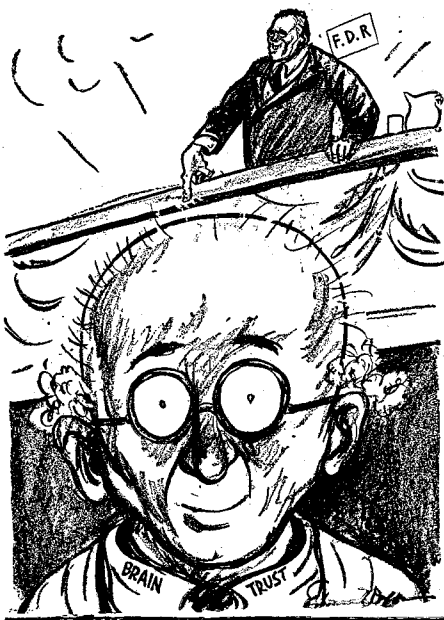
WHEN we get Communism we suppose that college degrees will be divided among the proletariat instead of several being heaped on one individual of distinction.—*Portland Express*.

PITY the poor Congressmen, who had to adjourn out of the atmosphere of billions and go back home to folk who will speak respectfully of dollars, dimes, and nickels!—*Savannah News*.

A SOUTHERN anatomist says he knows a simple way of telling a woman's age by looking at her backbone. Say, what's that fellow trying to do—ruin the beach business?—*Boston Herald*.

IN the latest LITERARY DIGEST poll, only Vermont stands by the Constitution, the founding fathers, and Valley Forge. The other forty-seven States declare for the Tugwell form of government.—*The New Yorker* (June 23).

FRIENDS will hear with regret of the painful accident sustained by Senator Johnson. Owing to a natural desire to be reelected, he fell off his perch and landed on the same side of the issues with the McAdoo Democracy.—*Detroit News*.



Touch Not a Hair

—Duffy in the *Baltimore Sun*

The March of Recovery

A substantial gain of from 15 to 25 per cent. in retail trade for the entire country is noted.—*Dun and Bradstreet Review.*

Comparison of conditions in May with those of the corresponding month last year showed an increase of 46 per cent. in employment and 80.7 per cent. in pay-roll disbursements.—National Industrial Conference Board.

New York State receipts are running ahead of current operating expenditures by between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000.—Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of New York State.

Construction of buildings for the first half of 1934 is proceeding at a pace 36.33 per cent. better than for the first six months of 1933.—Matthews in the *Dow Service Daily Building Reports.*

World production of passenger cars, trucks and buses in 1933 was 2,715,575 units as compared with 1,976,963 units in 1932. An increase of 37 per cent.—*The New York Times.*

A 40 per cent. increase in employment and a 78 per cent. jump in pay-rolls between June, 1933, and June, 1934, were cited by the cotton textile industry.

Carloadings, which show actual volume of freight with no confusing price angles, are running 10 per cent. or more above totals of corresponding weeks last year.—*The Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Contributors to This Issue

Edward Angly is the author of "Boycott Threat Forcing Movie Clean-Up." He is thirty-six years old and was born in Palestine, Texas. For seven years he was correspondent for the Associated Press in principal European capitals, and was for four years on the staff of the *New York Herald Tribune.* He is a frequent contributor to magazines.

Joel P. Glass contributes "Mickey' Cochran, Baseball 'Quarter-back.'" He is on the editorial staff of the *New York Sun,* also writes for magazines and syndicates. Mr. Glass was born at Jeffersonville, Ohio, is fifty years old, and formerly was editorial director of the *Dayton (Ohio) News.*

Oliver McKee, Jr., who writes of "A Brain Trust' With a Right-Wing Reflex," was born in East Orange, New Jersey, is forty years old, and was graduated from Yale in 1915. He is Washington correspondent for the *Boston Transcript.*

Charles Roland, author of "A Summer Opera Season for New York," is literary editor of *Tempo,* a new music magazine. He was born at Philadelphia in 1896, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1917, and for five years was on the staff of the *New York Herald Tribune.*

Edgar Sydenstricker, author of "What Is Health Insurance—And Will It Work?" is director of the public health activities of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and lectures on vital statistics at Columbia University. He is the author of several books on public health, social research, and affiliated subjects. Mr. Sydenstricker was born at Shanghai, China, in 1881.

He has two mothers



...but still he's lonesome

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Merger of Two of Largest Presbyterian Churches Off

ALL hope of uniting two of the largest Presbyterian churches was dissipated, temporarily at least, by the action of the General Assembly of the United Presby-



The Rev. J. Alvin Orr

terian Church in North America in voting against union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. The latter body had voted overwhelmingly in favor of a merger proposed by a joint commission of the two denominations (LITERARY DIGEST, June 9).

The United Church, which met at Oxford, Ohio, turned the proposal down by a vote of 123 to 113. A two-thirds majority of the Assembly would have been required to send the proposal in "overture" to the presbyteries, subordinate governing groups of the church. The United Church not only blocked union, but elected as Moderator the Rev. J. Alvin Orr of Pittsburgh, who is an opponent of union. He was elected over Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who subsequently was elected Vice-Moderator.

Rotary's Unique Fellowship

Rotarians, said Sinclair Lewis in one of his novels, are "Boy Scouts in long pants." The description was meant as a gibe. At its twenty-fifth annual convention, held in Detroit, Rotary International turned the other cheek to the novelist. After he had thanked Mr. Lewis for the jeer, Fred W. Gray of Nottingham, England, one of the delegates, said: "If we can eliminate laws and rules for vocational service, we shall produce a type of Rotarian who never can be labeled a Babbitt."

The organization, which was started in Chicago, in 1905, by Paul Percy Harris as a social club to promote fellowship and profit among business men, has grown to one of world-wide importance in which fellowship and service predominate and in which the greater stress is laid on service. It was, in fact, the herald of the New Deal. "Service" has long been its key-note. "Service Above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best" is the slogan on the Rotary escutcheon.

These "Boy Scouts in long pants" are now to be found in nearly every corner of the globe. On July 1, 1933, Rotary International, established in 1922, consisted of 3,603 clubs, with more than 147,000 members. More than 7,000 of them, gathered in Detroit, heard Raymond J. Knoeppel, Pastor Director of International Rotary, New York, declare that Rotary "enunciated the New Deal of human helpfulness more than twelve years ago and was laughed at for its philosophy."

Robert L. Hill of Columbia, Missouri, was elected president by acclamation.

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The July Guide, off the press the middle of this month, includes a summary of interesting advertisements currently published in The Digest. It is issued as a special free service to Digest readers. It helps them buy with economy, and protects them against inferior substitutes by describing worthwhile nationally-known products. It gives addresses of manufacturers who offer samples and interesting booklets.

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Federal Camps Tackle Problem of Transients

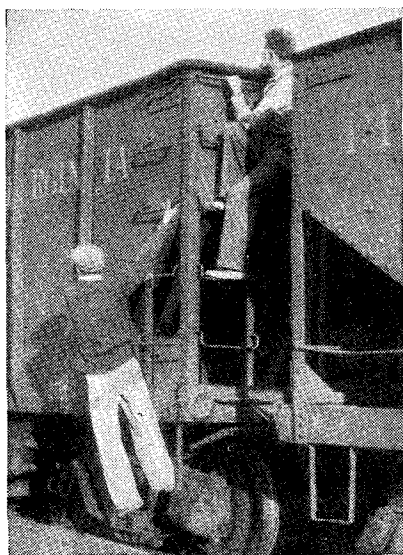
National Network of Relief Shelters Established by Government Gradually Is Solving Difficult Sociological Question

By WAYNE W. PARRISH

Editorial writers call them "Knights of the Road." Relief officials in Washington call them "transients." A few years ago they were known simply as "bums." By whatever name, the millions of homeless boys, men, and even families—variously estimated at from 1,500,000 to 4,000,000—who have wandered from community to

on a single train. Living conditions were sordid, disease was spreading.

During the first ten months, \$21,000,000 has been spent on transient camps. Recently the budget has called for a little less than \$3,000,000 a month. To-day there are 400 shelters in every part of the country and 350 permanent camps. This month



Wide World



Acme

Freight-trains were loaded heavily with wanderers until the Government started its network of camps, similar to those maintained by the CCC

community during the depression, have constituted one of the nation's most important problems.

Last July, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration launched a project to aid these transients. Within one year a national network of coordinated relief shelters and camps has been established. Gradually, one of the most ticklish of relief problems is being solved.

Chain-Gang Recruits

The question of what to do with the transient was enough to stump the most grizzled and hardened sociologists. In most cases, he is homeless. No community wants him for more than a night. Some towns even shunned that responsibility. Most transients were looking for work, and most of them would work if they had jobs. They were on the road because of economic circumstances; generally speaking they were not the incorrigible "bums" who always have existed. Most of them were under thirty years of age, but thousands were older men who wandered from place to place with their families.

Until the Government started its project, the transient picture was not a pretty one. Many communities forced the migrants to move on, sometimes at the points of guns, with the penalty of jail for dallying. In some States the transients were put on chain-gangs. Freight-trains almost everywhere were loaded heavily with these wanderers, with sometimes as many as 350

will see a total of 500 camps, the transient division of FERA having taken over 150 camps abandoned by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Two hundred thousand transients are being cared for in the camps. Half of these are less than thirty years of age. Sixty per cent. of the total are single, while the remaining 40 per cent. are members of families. Chain-gangs have been abolished for these wanderers. Every effort is being made to get them to settle down in one place. Good food, bathing facilities, medical attention, and recreation are provided for them.

The government project has met with exceptional success, and has won widespread editorial approval. "There are certain things that should be kept in mind by persons who may be disposed to scoff at and insult these transients," the *Wilmington Evening Journal* pointed out recently. "That they are citizens of the United States; that they are in the transient camps as guests of the United States Government; that they are the victims of a national economic disaster which they did not create and over which they have no control."

Prime mover of the project is William J. Plunkert, thirty-four years old, who succeeded Morris Lewis as director of FERA transient activities on April 1. The general plan is supervised by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator. Mr. Plunkert is a small, energetic executive, a former social worker in New York, Cali-

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fornia, and Florida, possessed of an unquenchable enthusiasm for his work.

"There is no compulsion in the whole transient program," Mr. Plunkert said in a recent interview in New York. "The idea behind the camps is to make them so attractive that the transients will stay. They don't want to be pulled out of the industrial world. They want to keep on the move, seeking jobs, but we have to pull them out of the immediate labor market.

"We give them every care that is necessary. Work is used as occupational therapy, and, believe me, these transients are doing some magnificent things. They are doing everything in the way of beautification projects, construction of landing-fields, and the like, that the CWA, PWA, and CCC ever thought of doing. These transients aren't lazy, and they aren't bums. They want to work and are easy to work with. Only a negligible per cent. don't want to work.

"We have the communal idea in the camps, with as much self-supervision as possible. The transients build their own camps, except for installation of plumbing and electricity, which must be done by union labor, and educational and recreational programs are provided. A dollar a week is given to each transient as spending money. We have health stations in several parts of the country. It costs less than forty cents a day per person, which includes materials for construction work, which is a lower cost than the CCC, Army or Navy."

California has more camps and more transients under care than any other State. Other States with large groups are, in the order of numbers, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. At present there is a network of shelters and camps comparable to the hospices of Germany, for no county relief administrator can refuse to give a transient overnight aid. Thus, within a day's walking distance (except in the western desert areas), there is overnight care available to transients. The county agency then directs the transient to the nearest permanent camp, but there is no compulsion. The transient still is a "free man" to roam as he pleases, with some modifying conditions. For this reason the Government is making its camps attractive.

Marriages and births are occurring with increasing frequency in transient camps. On May 15, there were 14,289 families under care with a total of 51,644 individuals in them. There were 2,877 unattached girls in the camps and 102,746 unattached boys. The total transients under care increased steadily during the last year. Transient hospitals for treatment of serious diseases have been established at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and in Arizona.

The intelligence of the transients is far from being low. Surprising versatility is

shown in camp activities. In Arizona, where there are eight camps, the transients erected a short-wave radio system to keep the units in constant touch with one another and to broadcast special programs. Many camps have their own mimeographed newspapers, often edited with much professional skill. The biggest problem confronting the officials is what to do with the transients in the big cities, but gradually they are being transported to camps in the country.

Movie Clean-Up Starts

(Continued from page 7)

New York City, recently joined the movement for motion-picture reform, and other public-school authorities have followed his lead.

Looming behind the crusade in which the Catholics have been joined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the producers also have spied, with dread, the threat of Federal regulation.

Seeing all these storm-clouds on the horizon, Hollywood's cutting-rooms were busy last week snipping from films awaiting release words and actions which the movie-men call "sophisticated," or spicy.

Last week the terrified executives who have sought shelter from other crusades under Will H. Hays's wings in the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., ditched the old method by which they used to pretend to sit as an intermediate court of appeals whenever the Production Code Administration got into a dispute with directors over whether certain scenes or sayings should remain in or be cut out of a film.

Under the old system three producers, drawn in rotation, would sit in judgment whenever a fourth producer refused to yield to the suggestions of the Hays Code Administration for changes in a film. Now, a feature-film costs anywhere from \$100,000 to more than \$500,000 to make. Producers A, B, and C, judging a scene from the studio of Producer D, realized that some day soon Producer D would be in a trio appraising the propriety of their products. In such a circumstance, mutual back-scratching and eye-winking were inevitable. To pass the dispute on to the Supreme Court, the Hays Board in New York, would tie up the film another three weeks or so.

Also, it would call the bosses of the industry away from their desks, and ponderable matters such as balance-sheets, to do chores in the imponderable sphere of ethics and morals—and the boys in Hollywood don't like to annoy the bosses in New York. So, in practise, the producer usually won out in his dispute with the code administration.

In abolishing their jury, the producers followed the trend of the times and voted for a dictatorship. The new dictator in matters of cinema morals is Joseph I. Breen, a Catholic, the father of six children and for several years Mr. Hays's personal representative in Hollywood. He told the Catholic Bishops Committee he would rid Hollywood of its dirt. While waiting to see if he does, the Committee is lining up the laity in the strongest crusade ever waged for a cleaner cinema.



Wide World

William J. Plunkert

Final Poll Report Totals 1,772,163 Votes

(Continued from page 4)

The educators in every one of the forty-eight States and in the District of Columbia returned majorities of "Yes" ballots.

Hand in hand with the educators, undergraduates in the seventeen colleges polled have returned a high ratio of approval for the New Deal. An analysis of the ballots in this special LITERARY DIGEST-College Newspaper Poll based on the answers to the question, "how did you vote in 1932?" shows that Hoover carried thirteen of the seventeen colleges. To-day, the Roosevelt policies have "carried" all seventeen of those colleges.

Of the undergraduate poll-voters who voted in the 1932 Presidential election, 6,685 voted for Roosevelt in 1932, and 8,980 voted for Hoover. In the current DIGEST-College Newspaper Poll, 16,293 undergraduates vote "Yes" on the Roosevelt policies—9,025 vote "No." That reversal gives Roosevelt a favorable ratio of 64.35 per cent. in the final report on the seventeen colleges—a percentage 2.85 less than the favorable ratio returned by the educators.

The *Daily Illini*, undergraduate newspaper at the University of Illinois, has wired comment on the results of the DIGEST Poll of the colleges in cooperation with student newspapers:

"University figures, mirroring vote of entire State, prove conclusively students are not impulsive radicals, but think for

themselves, and follow, within reasonable limits, more mature judgment of older generation. On this stable basis, an intelligent, well-read collegiate press is anchored, guiding and formulating such undergraduate opinion. As such—it is great potential force in nation, vitally affecting view-point of next generation's leaders."

The Lines Are Drawn

In 1932, the LITERARY DIGEST Presidential Poll proved to be 98.65 per cent. accurate in forecasting Roosevelt's popular vote. Now, in 1934, the LITERARY DIGEST Poll on "the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year" has been completed. The returns indicate that:

The President receives a vote of confidence from more than three out of five of the 1,772,163 Americans who have returned ballots in the current DIGEST Poll.

Vermont is the only one of the forty-eight States to vote against the New Deal "on the whole."

The Clergy, Business Men, Lawyers, Physicians, and Educators, as groups, vote "Yes" on the President's policies. Bankers, as a group, vote "No."

Undergraduates in seventeen colleges voice approval of the New Deal.

Lastly, the LITERARY DIGEST Poll indicates the trend, the shift among those voters in the current DIGEST Poll who have changed their minds about the Roosevelt policies since they cast their ballots in the Presidential election of 1932.

\$900 for Odd Moments

"Perhaps you at the school would be glad to know that during the past year my earnings from news stories and a few short features were around \$900. While that is not a large amount of money, it has been earned in odd moments after my housework was done."

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If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write*. Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

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Special Poll of Bankers, Clergy, Business Men, Educators, Lawyers and Physicians (Counted Separately From Main Poll)

State	Bankers		Clergy		Business Men		Educators		Lawyers		Physicians	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama.....	293	66	281	153	1,372	406	162	29	287	72	488	87
Arizona.....	15	16	44	27	221	133	25	5	78	47	41	33
Arkansas.....	293	76	97	81	373	130	154	42	292	88	284	121
California.....	471	411	660	522	4,043	2,485	732	368	851	659	1,186	820
Colorado.....	82	137	126	140	682	744	121	75	164	252	195	186
Connecticut.....	88	269	215	122	1,489	1,723	154	116	180	208	226	281
Delaware.....	33	46	23	20	170	183	31	12	28	19	39	19
Dist. of Columbia.....	17	15	82	84	243	246	56	37	88	125	94	80
Florida.....	157	57	193	172	1,350	530	174	61	437	134	355	161
Georgia.....	363	53	186	139	1,050	275	189	25	500	103	645	113
Idaho.....	44	58	36	50	136	114	54	30	57	95	39	46
Illinois.....	514	1,021	953	744	2,724	3,482	369	238	1,080	1,799	1,910	2,068
Indiana.....	376	632	398	529	1,633	2,033	329	196	516	737	731	1,063
Iowa.....	321	437	379	370	851	903	150	68	278	476	545	606
Kansas.....	322	572	292	376	471	479	142	94	202	378	323	430
Kentucky.....	443	221	259	340	1,164	646	102	34	397	332	550	364
Louisiana.....	142	50	144	64	770	265	53	15	236	74	172	53
Maine.....	41	89	83	75	312	429	61	40	69	145	72	124
Maryland.....	160	217	241	163	824	599	87	74	209	230	277	263
Massachusetts.....	104	444	492	263	3,014	3,997	333	276	637	707	731	956
Michigan.....	279	520	404	338	2,469	2,090	465	217	410	454	907	762
Minnesota.....	400	517	388	295	1,832	1,484	156	57	394	335	495	380
Mississippi.....	274	29	109	65	324	78	139	15	291	62	252	32
Missouri.....	690	565	503	429	2,805	1,839	365	145	787	535	1,287	727
Montana.....	62	94	78	38	252	178	70	40	101	105	37	26
Nebraska.....	251	329	180	255	540	437	208	140	258	274	289	239
Nevada.....	6	11	12	2	29	13	9	3	34	17	9	11
New Hampshire.....	38	112	75	37	160	198	62	48	35	64	76	103
New Jersey.....	288	576	398	306	3,230	3,127	209	101	642	516	715	575
New Mexico.....	14	29	38	33	67	45	71	21	44	36	43	27
New York.....	491	1,036	1,243	918	10,806	8,535	782	494	2,326	1,965	2,813	2,114
North Carolina.....	350	76	300	225	1,160	335	252	51	563	205	559	187
North Dakota.....	110	102	84	91	163	108	62	33	97	123	64	67
Ohio.....	521	930	703	734	5,394	4,411	345	182	932	1,145	1,550	1,415
Oklahoma.....	342	152	218	227	581	299	60	12	494	247	414	185
Oregon.....	88	88	135	133	333	433	57	26	188	197	185	116
Pennsylvania.....	747	1,399	1,096	984	5,026	4,527	849	540	835	946	1,972	1,625
Rhode Island.....	11	62	89	43	477	563	26	16	83	64	127	101
South Carolina.....	143	37	165	65	567	156	98	18	225	41	361	71
South Dakota.....	124	171	88	88	91	122	48	28	86	177	96	88
Tennessee.....	436	214	195	224	1,230	554	151	39	407	211	539	205
Texas.....	1,055	266	505	334	2,439	759	396	99	988	318	1,013	329
Utah.....	24	37	13	8	459	262	91	41	88	90	75	42
Vermont.....	37	92	50	28	132	176	57	43	33	62	44	90
Virginia.....	413	256	226	251	1,310	646	168	43	409	191	527	225
Washington.....	120	179	218	170	1,404	1,186	176	72	224	324	211	189
West Virginia.....	220	194	154	204	804	540	76	41	287	302	474	300
Wisconsin.....	363	519	487	234	1,718	1,236	329	122	369	332	567	513
Wyoming.....	28	56	27	17	83	80	30	12	38	69	21	30
State Unknown.....	264	260	148	136	688	469	91	43	200	154	227	228
Totals.....	12,528	13,795	13,513	11,346	70,265	54,688	9,376	4,577	18,454	16,241	24,852	18,876

Sport Passes Into the Summer Months

Cavalcade, Cunningham, Baer, Dutra, the University of California, Yale, Stanford, Bonthron, Helen Jacobs, Londos, Sidney Wood—the Names That Made June Head-lines

AND what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days." So wrote James Russell Lowell, and so also might sports writers have written of the June just past. Horses, men, women, colleges, and boats sent records tumbling during that month. Every day was a perfect day for sport!

Dedicated to Speed, the month opened with the roar of the racers in the Indianapolis 500-mile Memorial Day classic still ringing in the ears of sports fans. The quest for records quickly spread to water, turf, and cinder-tracks.

A Horse Began the Quest. Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane's Cavalcade, winner of the Kentucky Derby and beaten by a stable-mate in the Preakness, smothered a field of nine in Chicago's Washington Park American Derby on June 2.

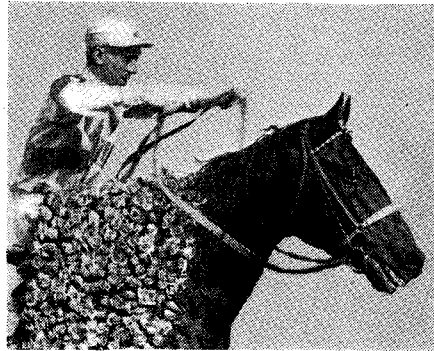
And late in June Cavalcade harvested another Derby—the Detroit. Hopelessly beaten at the half-mile post, the English-bred son of Lancegaye hastily skirted his field and won in a romp to set a new track-record. Cavalcade, always with the veteran Mack Garner up, had hung three Derbies in the Brookmeade Stables!

Early June in England saw Windsor Lad, owned by the Maharaja of Rajpipla, win the Epsom Derby from the favorite, Colombo. Easton, Gordon Richards up, came home second to make the running one of the closest in the 151-year-old history of Epsom Downs racing.

Another classic in the sport of kings in England went to a foreign potentate. The Aga Kahn's Felicitation won the Ascot Gold Cup, run in the presence of the King and Queen of England. A. C. Bostwick's American-bred Mate, campaigning abroad, finished a poor sixth.

Western Crews Carried the Quest for Speed to Poughkeepsie—and they carried the honors back West. The University of

California's Golden Bears crossed the finish line in 19:44, slow time for that classic. But the Golden Bears are all youngsters who have a chance to improve before they match the best in America for Olympic honors. And, by way of rubbing it in, the Washington crew came home second ahead



Wide World

Cavalcade, Mack Garner up, grins in victory after his first Derby

of the Navy, first for the East. That Washington crew had literally carried itself to the race by its own boot straps. Led by undergraduate committees and the University of Washington daily student newspaper, a drive for funds had been launched on and off the campus—"Send a Washington Crew to Poughkeepsie!" And they did. They even sent a Washington freshman crew—one of the greatest ever over the course—which won the special two-mile preliminary by five lengths.

That title crated and shipped West, the East turned to their own private crew-race—the Harvard-Yale New London regatta. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt kept careful watch over Harvard crews. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., pulled an oar in the freshman boat for Harvard. Green Harvard crews had beaten tried and tested Yale boat-loads too regularly for the last three years. It was not to be tolerated. It wasn't. A great Yale crew won. The

freshman and junior varsity made it a clean sweep for the Elis. Triumph was doubly sweet. It was effected before one of Harvard's most distinguished alumni, and that in record time. Yale had to break the record to win the race. Harvard, even tho beaten, covered the course in 20:01.6—two-fifths of a second under the old record.

The old record had been set by a Harvard crew back in 1916. The boat that Ed Leader brought on at New Haven beat that record by 10.2 seconds. Too bad that Washington-alumnus-Leader can not test his boat against the West Coast armada. Olympic year in 1936 will give him his chance—but with another boat-load.

And Golf Looked to the West with many another sport in the month of June. Olin Dutra, ponderous native-son, landed at the Open Championship at Merion, outside of Philadelphia, with a bad case of colitis. Knocked down in the betting to 25-1, Dutra quietly convalesced as he went around the course, beating Gene Sarazen for the title by one stroke. Thus did the tide of golf swing Westward, where Lawson Little had started it over on St. Andrew's in the British Amateur.

So With Boxing: The Title came first to America, and foremost to California, when Max Baer knocked over Primo Carnera for the heavyweight championship of the world. Baer has instilled into the fight game what promoters had wrung out of it with the passing of Rickard and Dempsey. It is safe to say that Baer now has more drawing-power than Dempsey ever had.

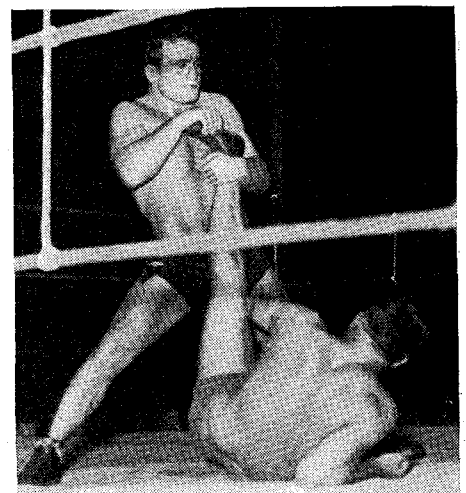
The Report on Wrestling should fall to the lot of dramatic critics. When Jim Londos bounced Jim Browning on the back of his neck in the Madison Square Bowl last week, he deliberately stole the thunder of Thespis. After one hour, ten minutes, and ten seconds of grunting and groaning, Londos wrote a finis—very temporary—on



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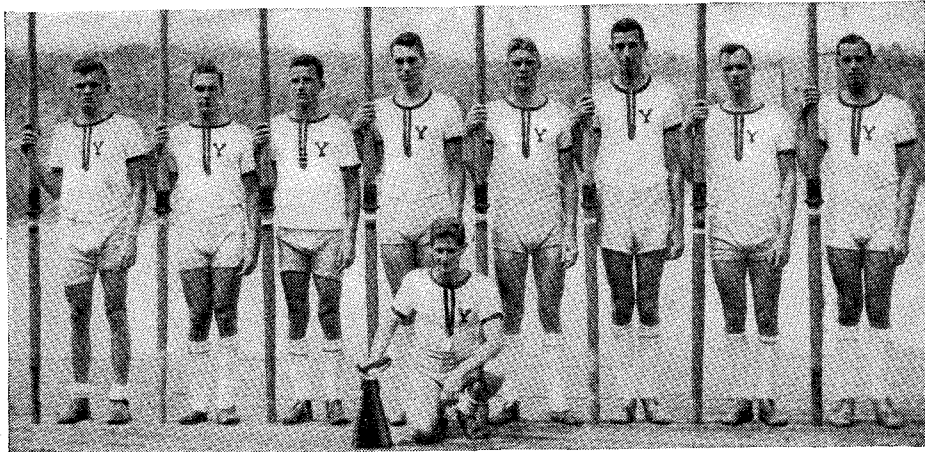


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Wide World

Speed, Precision, and Power: (Left to right) Glenn Cunningham congratulates Ben Eastman, freshly a fellow world's record-holder; Helen Jacobs, team captain, beside the Wightman Cup to set the pace for her countrymen who have a good chance of standing thus beside the Davis Cup; Jim Londos twists a toe and registers more pain than Jim Browning as the "show goes on"



Acme

The Leader-coached Yale crew stands at attention before it sets a record at New London

Jim Browning with a crotch and head-hold and a body-slam. A new world's champion had been crowned.

On Princeton's Cinder-track in Palmer Stadium, the quest for Speed was continued and the race for the four-flat mile was renewed. Again the duel was between Bill Bonthron and Glenn Cunningham.

A year before, Bonthron had chased Oxford's Jack Lovelock to a new world's record over that same hard-packed track. Ten minutes ago, Stanford's big Ben Eastman had just finished pounding out a 1:49.8 half-mile—a new world's record. This indeed, if ever, was a perfect day in June, a perfect day for a record mile!

The starter's gun set them off the mark. Cunningham drove ahead for a lead that won the race before he went into the last lap. He covered the last two laps in 0:61.8 and a driving 0:59.1 to cross the line forty yards ahead of Bonthron in 4:06.7—a new world's record!

A week later, the duel was moved out to California where a host of college athletes were battling for the N.C.A.A. title. Stanford won that title. Bonthron furnished the head-lines by grinding out a victory over Cunningham. That made the score one victory apiece, indoors and outdoors.

Last Saturday in the sweltering heat at Milwaukee the run-off between Bonthron and Cunningham—this time at 1,500 meters—dominated the fifty-ninth annual A.A.U. meet. Bonthron beat Cunningham to the tape by three yards to set a new world's record of 3:48.8! The man who has chased two others to world's records now has one of his own.

Tennis Carries the Month of June over into July. Last May, only the bold and recklessly optimistic conceded much hope for American tennis forces—man or woman—in the foreign campaigns scheduled for 1934. Was not Helen Wills Moody through, and had not Vines turned professional? Those and a hundred other questions were asked by way of silencing the optimists.

The American Wightman Cup players were buried before the battle. Helen Jacobs, American No. 1, lost in the finals of the French Championships to Peggy Scriven, England's No. 2. Two weeks later, at Wimbledon, she beat Miss Dorothy Round and shared honors as heroine with

America's Sarah Palfrey in winning the Wightman Cup for the United States for the fourth year in succession.

If this was an omen for the Davis Cup, so also was Sidney Wood's victory in the London Championships at the courts of the Queen's Club, on June 23. And it was America's Francis X. Shields whom Wood beat in the finals.

In passing, the month of June saw Gene Mako, eighteen-year-old University of Southern California student, smother Gilbert Hunt, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in three quick sets to take the title in the Golden Jubilee of the National Intercollegiate Tournament.

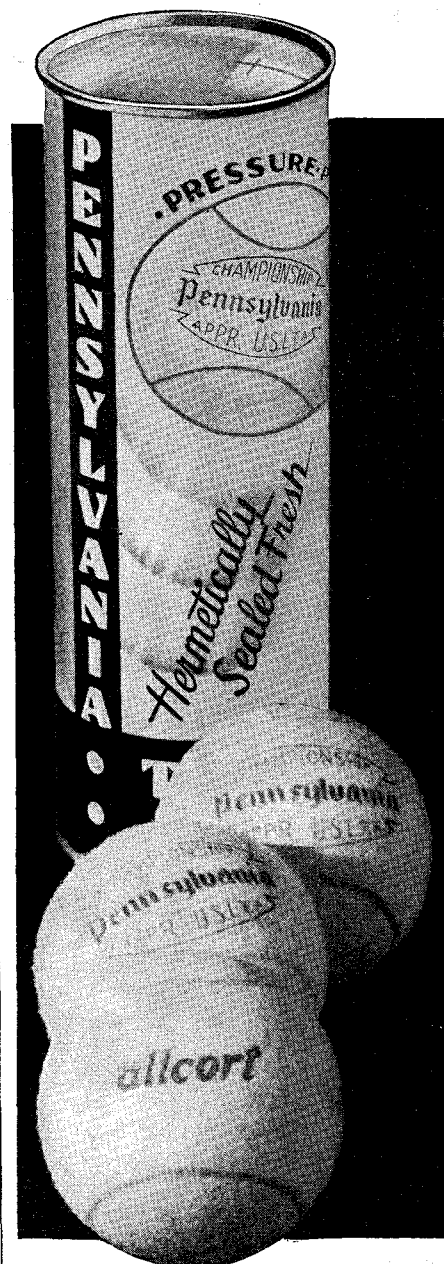
Last Saturday, the King and Queen and a good baseball-sized crowd of 40,000 watched the All-England Championships at Wimbledon enter into the quarter-finals with the entire American Davis Cup Team holding four places in the select circle of the last eight in the men's singles. Further, the victorious American Wightman Cup Team shared honors with England by placing two—Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey—in the last eight of the women's singles.

The great names in amateur tennis were included in that last men's eight—Fred Perry, H. W. (Bunny) Austin, Jack Crawford, Frank Shields, Lester Stoefen, and Sidney Wood. Two unseeded players, America's George Lott and Vernon G. Kirby of South Africa, fought their way into the elect.

On that last day in June, Frank Shields put Christian Boussus of France out of the play in five hard sets, and Lott won his way into the quarter-finals in a four-set victory over Harry Hopman of Australia.

There has been no little criticism of the generals directing the American Davis Cup forces for placing the whole team in the stiff Wimbledon play just ten days before they dived into the all-important interzone matches for the Davis Cup. But such is the fame of these All-England Championships that the possibility of an American winning through to the title this week-end makes any risk seem worthwhile.

As June turned July, the United States Lawn Tennis Association made one announcement that will cheer up the crapehangers—Wilmer Allison, of Austin, Texas, will sail this week-end to join George Lott for Davis Cup doubles.



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"Mickey" Cochrane, Baseball "Quarter-back"

The Yearling Manager of the Detroit Tigers Has Lifted a Club of Losers Off the Cellar's Edge and Put Them Up Among Pennant Contenders—Thanks to Psychology

By JOEL P. GLASS

A TEAM which finished a poor fifth in the 1933 American League race has become a serious pennant contender in 1934—and that without very much of a change in its line-up. That is the case of the Detroit Tigers, and the reason seems to have been supplied by "Mickey" Cochrane, once a Philadelphia Athletic and now yearling manager of the Tigers.

In New York, one hectic Sunday afternoon, the Detroit team was struggling desperately to wrest the first game of a double-header from "Lefty" Gomez, Yankee pitching ace. A rally in the ninth inning, with New York leading, 3 to 2, put men on first and second bases. A hit would tie the score, possibly put Detroit in the lead. Fischer, the pitcher, was next to bat. A pinch hitter was in order.

Manager "Mickey" Cochrane felt that he should be that pinch hitter. But before taking on the assignment he asked a question in the shadows of the Tiger dugout.

"Who ought to hit?" he asked. "Don't you think I should?"

It is proof of the present mental and psychological fitness of the Tigers that each of them already had settled this grave question in his own mind and had an answer ready. The vote was immediately unanimous that their manager, fine and courageous hitter that he is, should not bat.

"No," came in unison. "Let Heinie Schuble do it; he always hits well against Gomez."

If the 55,000 fans present could have heard, and could have peeped into Cochrane's mind at the moment, they would have gained a new perspective on the well-oiled gears of the Detroit club. Basically, with Cochrane it was the choice of the best man that mattered. His position as man and manager had been maintained by his suggestion that he face Gomez. Perhaps Schuble was the better nominee. Every pitcher, no matter how great his genius may be, is "jinxed" by certain batters, who sometimes may be very ordinary, too.

The question was a ticklish one. The teams were battling for first place. One game counted for much.

But there was another factor that Cochrane had to consider: The preservation of the spirit of team-play. If Schuble failed, the game would be lost. But there might be a gain in the long run; the sense of responsibility for the failure would be general among all the members of the club. Heinie and all those who had put their faith in him would look intently to the future for a chance to erase the memory of a mutual mistake.

"Right," said Cochrane, and Schuble went to the plate.

Gomez retired the pinch hitter on a grounder, saving his eleventh victory of the season. But it wasn't the defeat for the Tigers that it appeared to be. Determined

neither decision nor determination, he eschewed dictatorial methods and devoted himself to encouraging the initiative of his players and their voluntary acceptance of responsibility. He might instruct, or advise, or even order, if the case demanded—and, of course, this happened with the more inexperienced men—but only with tact and understanding. Cochrane had been a catcher with the Athletics. That job taught him to think like a football quarter-back. And so Manager "Mickey" Cochrane has become more quarter-back than coach of the Tigers.

The result has been remarkable. From second-division, the Tigers have advanced to a fighting pennant-possibility. As individuals they are performing better than ever before; as a team their progress has been miraculous.

Another masterpiece of psychology figured in this achievement. It always has been considered dangerous for a team to indulge in pennant-talk at the start of a season and to think boldly of itself as a pennant-winner. Even in training-camp, last spring, Cochrane started talking about winning the pennant. He had the definite intention of getting the team out of what he described as "a second-division complex." He set a high goal.

After the first shock, the Tigers could listen to him believably. He had played on a number of pennant-winners and must know whereof he spoke. Presently they began playing like winners.

How strongly Cochrane counts on psychology is evident in his conclusion regarding certain details of the Tigers' make-up. He sets a great deal of store in the deal which brought "Goose" Goslin to Detroit, not merely because Goslin is a splendid player, but because, like himself, he has been accustomed to playing on winning teams and has the winning mind.

Psychology, alone, will win no pennants, but the team has championship qualifications. After moving the players around a little, Cochrane has hit on a workable combination. He has eight starting pitchers—remarkable—that include an outstanding performer in young Rowe.

It doesn't matter if the Tigers don't win the pennant—many experts like their chances, now that they have survived the period when the spring-blooming winners usually blow up. They are real contenders. And, except for the addition of "Mickey" Cochrane and his common-sense psychology, they are practically the same aggregation that finished fifth in 1933! A real achievement for a freshman manager.



Wide World

Managers Cochrane and Dykes (right), two of Connie Mack's old pupils, meet as opponents

to make up for the lost game, they plunged into the second contest with definite determination to win. They did. And the next day they won again—an even break on the series.

More Quarter-back Than Coach

Twenty-five years ago the Tigers, under Hugh Jennings, won three consecutive American League pennants. But, since then, under a long series of managers, the last of whom was "Bucky" Harris, now with the Boston Red Sox, the Detroit fans have had to accept losing teams. It seems almost incredible to them that "Mickey" Cochrane has this year's club actually fighting for the pennant.

The explanation of the Tigers' transformation is entertainingly simple. Cochrane, entering upon his first managerial experience last spring, decided that the team could not be "master-minded" to success. They could not be ruled from a throne by an untried quantity like himself. His record as a player with Connie Mack's Athletics was no guaranty of success as manager.

Despite the fact that he has long been rated as baseball's greatest catcher, Cochrane is a modest manager. Lacking

Sport Shots

The Hand Is Quicker Than the Eye, and so, also, are the feet—but the camera catches it all. That fact was demonstrated pretty thoroughly in the N.C.A.A. meet in Los Angeles. Papers for the Sunday morning following gave Stanford 63 meet-points, the University of Southern California 54 7/20 points, and Louisiana State 47. Monday morning papers still credited Stanford with 63 points, but Southern California had been raised to 57.35 and Louisiana State had been cut to 43 points. The "Kirby-eye" camera had been at work. Alonzo A. Stagg, referee of the meet, recognized the accuracy of the camera in disputing the decisions of the judges at the finish-line of each race. The camera had seen and recorded—the corrections were made and accepted.

* * * *

Baseball Has Its Coaching Problems as well as football. George Gibson, manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was released by the club's owners recently, in mid-season. "Pie" Traynor, veteran third-baseman, took over the manager's post after having turned down the job three times. Changing horses in midstream seems to be a hobby of the Pittsburgh owners. The Pirates are the third club to have released a manager this season. The Brooklyn Dodgers let out Max Carey, and the Chicago White Sox retired Lew Fonseca in favor of Jimmy Dykes.

* * * *

Princeton Borrowed a Coxswain from Yale over in England recently. Roger Warstone, regular Princeton coxswain, was taken ill during practise for the Henley Regatta. Yale's 150-pound crew offered Bing Meyers to fill in. Princeton accepted, demonstrating that blood is thicker across the water.

* * * *

Meadow Brook Polo Is Working Up to the high-goal events. Play for the Hempstead Cups, the Meadow Brook Club's annual twelve-goal handicap tournament, got under way last Saturday. Eighteen teams were entered this year, a record for the tournament.

Sports Calendar

Golf

July 24-29—National Professional Golfers Association Championships, Buffalo, New York.

Lawn-tennis

July 21-24—Davis Cup, Interzone Finals.

July 28, 30, 31—Davis Cup Challenge Round, Wimbledon, England.

Motor-boating

July 20-21—National 125 cu. in. Class, Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Foreign Events

July 21—Athletics: Oxford and Cambridge vs. Princeton and Cornell, White City, London.

Men who enjoy FISHING



As a general rule, men who enjoy fishing are kindly disposed toward their fellowmen—tolerant, philosophical, easy-going folk who live and let live, (fish over the legal size excepted). They usually have a decided opinion and express it freely—whether it be about a trolling spoon, the weather or politics and events in general. But if you happen to dissent the chances are that the fisherman will listen patiently and respect *your* opinion.

Disciples of Izaak Walton, as you probably know, are most particular about choosing exactly the right fly for casting, in accordance with the state of the water, the season and the condition of fickle skies. They enjoy frittering away time on their equipment almost as much as they enjoy fishing—and most of them seem to have leisure enough for both.

Men of this mental make-up—whether fishermen or not—enjoy the New York Herald Tribune. They read it because it is alive, (not sensational)—because it presents the news in concise, human, interesting terms. They enjoy it because it covers fully the worlds of sports, finance, literature, politics, events. They like it because, while it battles for those political principles in which it believes, it gives the other side, or sides, ample opportunity to be heard in refutation.

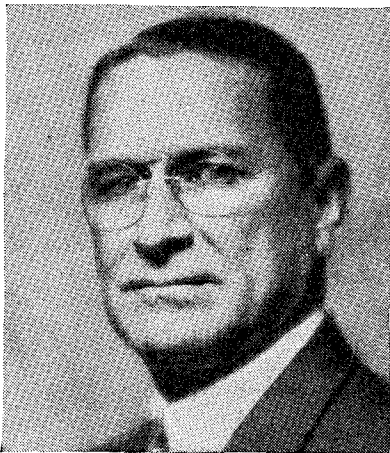
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NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

Investment Boom and New Interest in Railroads

Definite Signs Point to Decided Market Upturn as Attention Is Focused on Events in Rail World—Approach of a New Era in Banking Also Is Heralded

LIKE a badly bebarncaded ship drifting in a Sargasso Sea is held motionless by weeds," so the investment market has been "tied by its own uncertainties to a dull and aimless state." This picturesque phrase from a market letter aptly describes the recent dullness in Wall Street. And, indeed, last week brought no great revival of activity in the Stock Market itself.



Keystone

Matthew S. Sloan

But there are very definite signs pointing to decided revival; in fact, a great investment boom would seem to be on the way.

Until recently the only offerings of any size were Federal Government issues. But it is no coincidence that the last few days have seen large bond-offerings by Missouri, South Carolina, New Mexico, New York State (at the lowest interest rate on record), with the announcement of forthcoming loans by the Boston Edison Company, New York City, and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania offering will be the first under the new Investment Bankers Association Code. Financial writers agree that with the modification of the Securities Act and the improvement in many lines of business capital soon will flow into private issues of all kinds.

Railroad Issues Active

Market experts from time to time have suggested that any decided market upturn would be started by activity in railroad issues. Certainly there was a focusing of attention on railroad doings last week that ought eventually to have repercussions.

Car-loadings reached a peak for the year, with a postponement of the normal seasonal drop. Gross railroad income for May exceeded that of last year, but net income fell off because of larger expenditures for maintenance. Financial writers predicted that the roads, as a group, would meet fixed charges in 1934. A favorable sign was the Atchison declaration of its first dividend since 1932, a dividend increase by the Reading, and the Pennsylvania's repetition of the payment made in March.

That the railroads are not standing still was indicated by the dedication last week of the first section of the New York Central's New York West Side freight project, taking the tracks out of famous "Death Avenue" and putting them through a private right of way. When this is finally completed the industrial West Side of New York will have the benefits of the most modern type of freight-handling facilities.

In the West they still are cheering the completion of the Dotsero cut-off. In the Southwest the Missouri-Kansas-Texas—better known as the Katy—expects a new lease of life under the leadership of Matthew S. Sloan, its new president, after a dynamic career as engineer and utilities executive. Three months ago he accepted the chairmanship of the Katy's Board of Directors. He at once made an inspection of the lines and followed it with a month of intensive "get-acquainted" visiting in the Katy's territory. He studied the industrial problems of the Southwest. He talked with more than 1,200 representative businessmen, mostly actual or potential shippers on his railroad. Incidentally, he told the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* that he had not met a pessimist among them.

The new chairman's decision to lose no time in acquiring an intimate knowledge of his railroad commended itself to the press of the region. The *Oklahoma City Times*, for instance, declared that Mr. Sloan had answered this question in the affirmative: "Can a man with no previous railroad experience step in at the top and do a good job of running a complicated transportation system?"

So it was no surprise when Mr. Sloan last week was elected president of the Katy as well as chairman. He said that hereafter his headquarters would be "on the line" and he declared that he had found the business outlook in the Southwest encouraging.

Another hopeful note was struck last week by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson, at the Newark Choose-a-Career Conference. Mr. Loree pointed out that the railroads even now are carrying 80 per cent. of freight-traffic moved on land.

On the other hand, Amelia Earhart, aviation enthusiast, speaking at the same conference, predicted that in the future the railroads only would carry heavy freight and mass passenger traffic—that is, to harvest-fields, conventions, fairs, etc.—and that all the first-class passenger traffic would go by air.

At this point it may be recalled that the most notable dividend action of the week was the declaration of a quarterly payment by Pan-American Airways, making it the only important aviation unit having its common stock now on a dividend basis, and with a dividend paid out of current earnings. In general, the business news

of the week showed the beginning of a somewhat belated summer slump. Steel production dropped sharply. Retail sales dropped off in most centers. Wholesale prices were up slightly. Farm income was reported as higher. Increased bank-deposits were reported. It was announced from Washington that the Government would go ahead with 626 public-works projects, that \$150,000,000 would be spent for drought relief, and the AAA would buy 10,000,000 head of live stock in the drought-stricken States. A new oil boom was reported from Louisiana. The Government went a step further in its silver-purchase program by putting an embargo on silver exports.

A number of financial services predicted a resumption of business activity after a brief seasonal slump and also suggested that this might be accompanied by the stock-market upturn. The new edition of *Moody's Manual* called attention to the very strong cash position of leading industrial corporations.

New Era in Banking

The approach of a new era in banking was dramatically evidenced last week. One of the most prominent bankers of the last generation, Joseph W. Harriman, was sentenced to four and a half years in Federal penitentiary for misapplication of depositors' funds and falsification of bank records. On the previous day a leading representative of the new generation of bankers spoke at the Choose-A-Career Conference in Newark. James P. War-



James P. Warburg

burg told the young men before him that "banking as a business career is dead," that "banking as a profession is in its infancy." The banker of the future, he said, must have "the philosophy of the professional career," that is, "the philosophy of disinterested service. A banker may no longer regard himself as being in business for his own profit," but simply as "the custodian of the funds of the people."

Slash-Pine Newsprint—A Boon for Dixie

Millions of Acres of Idle Forest Land in the South Viewed as Potential Pulp Supply After Technicians Praise Experimental Product

The development of a newsprint paper industry in the South, manufactured from slash-pine, was indorsed by the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association after the inspection of an experimental paper and pulp-mill at Savannah, Georgia.

Already dominating the American craft-paper industry (brown paper for bags and wrappings), the South could supply all the newsprint necessary for domestic consumption. A mill, erected in or near Alabama, would have a potential market of 250,000 tons annually and the advantage of cutting in half freight rates from Northern domestic sources.

With abundant sites for newsprint manufacture, available electric power from the Tennessee Valley Authority, water transportation at low cost, and a large number of unemployed to draw from, the final obstacle was surmounted when technicians admitted that the process for turning pine into pulp was practical economically.

The process discovered by Dr. Charles H. Herty for making white paper from Southern slash-pine has been used experimentally by nine Southern newspapers in a special edition. The paper compared favorably with newsprint from New England and Canadian mills manufactured from Northern and foreign spruce. Only eight to ten years are required to mature the slash-pine (young pine) for pulp, making available the millions of acres of idle forest land in the South, 23,000,000 acres in Georgia alone.

The industry would utilize idle land and turn over surplus farm land to active cultivation on a ten-year alternate plan of cutting and reforestation.

Investment Needed

Spruce matures much more slowly than pine, taking from thirty to fifty years. Paper from pine would cost \$30 a ton to \$60 a ton for present paper; pine-newsprint weighs thirty pounds compared with thirty-two pounds for spruce; the burst-strength of pine-paper is ten to twelve pounds a square inch to the six to ten pounds for standard paper. Further experiments with slash-pine have shown a high alpha cellulose content of sulphite pulp, opening up to the Southern pine industry the manufacture of rayon, lacquers, and celluloid.

The growth of such an industry in the South, according to estimates, would require an investment of \$150,000,000 for the erection of about twenty mills to take care of the 1,800,000 tons of newsprint imported of the 3,000,000 tons of annual consumption. The United States depends on four countries for imported newsprint—Canada, Sweden, Norway and Germany, which control most of the world's newsprint. A cartel formed by these countries could dictate paper prices to the American importers; but the creation of the Southern newsprint industry would make the United States self-sufficient.

Tariff reprisals were a subject of controversy as Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, contended that industries which can stand on their feet will be favored in place of those whose products can be bought abroad, enabling foreign countries to buy surpluses from America's stable industries.

Press Supports Industry

The new industry received the full support of the Southern press. Defending the projected industry, the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* said:

"One of the things which is making recovery difficult is the lack of employment for the surplus labor which has grown up since the World War. . . . Now comes an industry, which will be a large and steady employer of labor, and will utilize millions of acres of land, a boon to building, and to the use of electrical energy, and to shipping."

The farm problem in the South, the production of surplus cotton, and the hazardous solution of cutting down acreage, has a possible answer in the slash-pine paper industry.

The new industry will open up a profitable source of revenue to the farmers, according to the *Birmingham News*, from the sale of pine from idle land—timber production often yields more to the farmer than sales from his crops. In Alabama approximately 27 per cent. of the 22,500,000 acres of woodland is owned by farmers.

Toledo and Its Creditors

A new form of municipal government may be the eventual consequence of Toledo's defaults on its city bonds. This city of 291,000 population borrowed up to \$27,000,000, and now has been obliged to default on certain interest and principal payments. Owners of bonds have formed a committee to protect their interests.

They have issued a statement asserting that the city authorities have not tried diligently to collect back taxes, that money collected for bond payments has been diverted, and that the municipal government has been inefficient and extravagant.

The bondholders probably will take their case to the courts, according to the *Toledo Blade*. They may tie up the city's revenues, or insist on partial payments dictated by representatives of the committee. This is the conclusion reached by *The Blade*:

"Toledo's pride is humbled, its reputation injured. The damage can not be repaired immediately, but we can, and must, junk the old model municipal government, and adopt Cincinnati's streamline manager plan for faster progress in the right direction."

A citizens' movement now is on to gather signatures necessary to call a special election to amend the city charter on a city-manager basis.



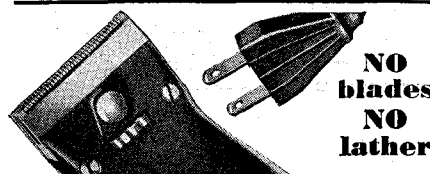
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From Our Readers to Our Readers

The championship fight as a sign of national decadence—More about freak envelops—Finland, receiver for debtor nations—Embellishing plan for bloodless war—A former prison guard's ideas about prisons—In defense of "The Star Spangled Banner"—More publicity for Communism

Prize-fights and the Unemployed

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Now that the excitement has subsided about the world championship prize-fight, this legalized brutality as recently exhibited by two strong, young bodies carefully trained to beat, maul, and knock each other, a sober thought may find access to the mind of the American people.

How are we to square ourselves in the face of conditions existing in our land? How are we to justify ourselves in the eyes of the world at large? And more important still, what sort of account (for an accounting is due sooner or later in every stewardship) will our citizens be able to render for having poured out means entrusted to their care and disposition, in order to encourage and maintain practices so abominable?

By authentic reports the gate receipts alone are shown in the astounding figures of \$425,000. Granted that a small fraction thereof may have gone into proper channels, yet was this enormous sum of money thus spent while hundreds of thousands of good, honest workmen, able and thrifty fellow-citizens, are denied even the slightest opportunity to earn lawful wages, to make an honest living for themselves and their dependents.

The king of ancient Babylon was much troubled when in the same hour of dissolute revelry and daring misuse of things sacred, a man's hand suddenly came forth and wrote on the wall, "MENE, MENE, TEKEL. . . ." Too late, however; too late, it was, for recovery. When at the opening of the Christian era luxury, extravagance, and self-indulgence had become general in Roman society (the historian says, "never perhaps has great wealth been so grossly misused"), the Empire did not long endure—swift and certain was its ruin. And in France at the close of the eighteenth century, the people in power virtually shut their eyes and ears despite the plainest indications, until no human effort could stem the avalanche of violence and terror.

Alas, alas! Are we now disposed to heed the plain warnings, and willing to mend our corrupt and frivolous living, while time is; or must we also hear the dreadful words—*found wanting*? Destructive elements are incessantly at work throughout the length and breadth of our land, drawing unsparingly, to be sure, from every occurrence such as now under consideration, and using every means available to fan the smoldering fires of discontent and hatred.

J. HENRY NISSEN.

Chicago, Illinois.

Queer Envelops Not Rare

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— On the letter page I note that somebody thinks he has a rare envelop because of the embossed stamp on the front and back. Somebody else thinks his is rare because the embossing runs without ink. Philatelically this is called an albino. To save heartaches we say that none of these is rare for the reason that when the automatic machine that makes the envelop is unattended it may fill up fifty boxes of 500 envelops before the error is noted and thus the error usually comes by the box-full. Let someone dig up a U. S. Local and I'll pay \$100.

A. C. ROESSLER.

East Orange, New Jersey.

How to Sing "The Star Spangled Banner"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I do not agree with Mr. Henry Schmiel, Grand Rapids, Michigan, that we are in need of a new national anthem. "The Star Spangled Banner" is dignified; it is not at all difficult. Mr. Schmiel admits that it is an old English drinking song, therefore our English friends of 150 years ago must have been better musicians than we are if they were using it as a drinking song, and now we are not able to sing it at all. If our school teachers would take only a small interest in our "Star Spangled Banner" every school child would sing it with gusto.

Our national anthem is not obsolete or outmoded. Tho it was used as an English drinking song, its antiquity dates back to the Greek Era, as it is an Anacreontic song and was undoubtedly written by the Greek musician or poet Anacreon, and not by the accredited English musician, John Stafford Smith. The conventional key of Bb concert is, I agree, too high a pitch for singing. Try singing it in Ab concert (one tone lower), or in G concert (a minor third lower), or even Gb concert (a major third lower). Then you will see how much easier and how much more beautiful "The Star Bangled Banner" is.

I again differ with Mr. Schmiel about "The Stars and Stripes Forever" march by our much loved John Philip Sousa. When Mr. Sousa wrote this march in 1896 he had no idea that it would become any more popular than any of the other marches he wrote, but Mr. Sousa knew the psychology of properly naming this number, and that is the secret of its popularity. There are hundreds of marches more singable and much easier to march to than "The Stars and Stripes Forever." This name looks well and sounds well on a program. The Spanish-American War brought fame to this march as it did to "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night," and "A Georgia Camp-meeting."

S. A. DAPP.

Warrant Officer, U. S. Army,
Band Leader 8th Infantry, U. S. Army.
Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.



Portrait of an Uncle

—Elderman in the Washington Post

Finland as a Receiver Nation

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— In regard to the nations of Europe that have defaulted in their war debt payments to the U. S. A., let me suggest that the World Court enact an international bankrupt law and, as little Finland appears to be the only honest debtor nation, appoint Finland as receiver over all other debtor nations until the war debts are paid.

PORTER SHAFFER.

San Diego, California.

"Milk-and-Honey" Prisons

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Any new laws which might be passed enlarging the police powers of the Federal Government will not have as good an effect upon crime as would the Government changing its attitude toward the criminal after he has been sent to prison.

There he is petted and pampered, fed plenty while honest taxpayers are wondering where the next meal is coming from, has the latest books at his disposal through the prison library, is taken to a movie once or twice a week and in general is given the idea that "we're so sorry you got caught, but we want to make your stay with us as enjoyable as possible." This is the "milk-and-honey" cure as advocated and practised by Uncle now. How successful it has been may easily be seen from the several new Federal prisons which Uncle has found it necessary to build to house his guests.

Treat the criminal for what he really is, a menace to society; change the prisons from kindergartens and rest resorts to *prisons*, and we would not be troubled very much with Dillingers and crime waves. I speak from experience as I recently ended forty-five months' service as a Federal prison guard.

FLOYD HOLCOMBE.

Hackleburg, Alabama.

Publicity for Communism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I wish to commend Mr. Norwood for his article about Communism.

This is a present-day issue and should receive as much publicity and discussion in the right channel, as any issue of the Republican or Democratic party. There has been too much prejudice in the past about the "red scare." It is about time that the American public woke up and became a little more broad-minded on the subject.

ALBERT PLATA.

Toledo, Ohio.

"Ridiculous!"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Just a word concerning the slogan of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—"disarm the gangster, not arm the citizenry"—it should have been printed in the "Spice of Life" department. It is so ridiculous that it is funny. If our people were encouraged to carry guns and know how to use them it would go far toward discouraging crime in this country.

L. J. E.

Rochester, New York.

Preparedness

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I hate war; yet I can see no good common sense in this country failing to prepare when other countries are doing so. Experience has taught us that it is unwise to trust our safety to any one but ourselves.

SAM CECIL.

Oneida, Tennessee.

The Literary Digest

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, Editor

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Battleships . . . baseball . . . who's who and why in the "Brain Trust" . . . O'Duffy of Ireland and his "blue shirts" . . . crime and how to check it . . . these are a few of the topics which have recently appeared. Forthcoming articles include "The Englishman: Haughty or Merely Shy?" by Harold Nicolson; "Italy's New Deal—and America's," by Luigi Villari; "Home in Shantytown," by Kate M. Archibald; "Switzerland's Place in the World," by William E. Rappard, and many others.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Architectural Triumph.—Two ladies were attending a concert or something at the Civic Auditorium. Seated in the parquet, they looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady. "What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not quite sure," said the other lady, "but I think it's Reminiscence."—*Pasadena paper*.

Send It to the Laundry.—The Nudist Lady lacks advantages possessed by her garmented sisters. The only thing the former can change is her mind.—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News*.

Why Consider Pete?—To the LITERARY DIGEST editors an amusing aspect of the poll must be the variety of comments by those hoping thereby to make "Topics in Brief" or "The Spice of Life," but for Pete's sake, don't quote us!—*R. C. in the Springfield Union*.

And Lady Uncles Are O. K.—A school-teacher asked the pupils to write a short essay and to choose their own subjects.

A little girl sent in the following paper:—

"My subjek is 'Ants.' Ants is of two kinds, insects and lady uncles.

"Sometimes they live in holes and sometimes they crawl into the sugar bole, and sometimes they live with their married sisters.

"That is all I know about ants."—*Montreal Gazette*.

She Knows Where His Heart Is.—

She is not fair to outward view

As other maidens be;

Her loveliness I never knew—

Till she had cooked for me!

Her hair is not the latest mode

But she's a witch with cake;

And boy! I could indite an ode

On how she broils a steak!

So I shall woo this queen of cooks

And hope she'll not say no;

And when I want to gaze on looks—

We'll both go to a show!

—*Kansas City Star*.

Open Air Anatomy.—

I think that I shall never see

A man beside the summer sea,

Who looks the least bit nice or cute

Wearing a topless bathing suit.

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
May please the eye, when richly tanned;
But others, who not much are wearing,
Seem to resemble kippered herring.

—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express*.

Tip to Inventors.—Instruments that will throw the voice of a speaker a mile have been invented. Now we only want one that will throw the speaker the same distance.—*Punch*.



"This is the second time this week I've caught you shaving. Who's the woman?"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia)

Maybe Cornered the Cabbage Market.—

Formerly dad got those kill-me-quick cigars on Christmas only. Then someone thought up Father's Day.—*Buffalo Evening News*.

Needles and Pins.—They had just become engaged.

"I shall love," she cooed, "to share all your troubles."

"But darling," he murmured, "I have none."

"No," she agreed, "but I mean when we are married."—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Trifling Mortgage.— "I'm sorry," said the diner, who hoped to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for that meal."

"That's all right," said the cashier. "We'll write your name on the wall and you can pay the next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everybody who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no, they won't. Your overcoat will be hanging over it."—*Montreal Star*.

Stolen Sweets Not So Hot.—The rector had invited the village boys to the rectory for a strawberry tea. After they had finished he, seeking to point the moral, said: "Now, boys, wasn't that nicer than breaking into my garden and helping yourselves?"

"Oh, yes," chorused the boys.

"And why was it nicer?" he asked a chubby-faced boy.

"Because, sir," was the reply, "we shouldn't have had any sugar and cream with them."—*Humorist*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

After the Honeymoon.—

(b) THE OFFERING of gratuities or brides to Customs Officers is a violation of law.—*Montreal trade paper*.

Ajax Outdone.—Lightning storms in Wenatchee, Wallace and Walla Walla forest districts were reported as menacing but entirely under control.—*Oregon paper*.

Vocal Affinity?—The city pier will be the scene of another of the series of community sings. Sizable crows are being attracted by these sings.—*Sarasota (Fla.) paper*.

Trifling Perquisite.—

City Could Get by With \$1,250,000 Although Needs Are \$1,000,000, Mayor Tells Supervisors
—*Los Angeles paper*.

Bravely Bearing the Cross.—The former ruler emphasized he looked upon the world to-day entirely from the standpoint of a private citizen. He looked vigorous, alert, even gay, despite his simple life of exile in the little Dutch village and his second wife, the Princess Hermine.—*Toronto paper*.

How's Your Digestion?—

100 FINE SWISS GLORIA UMBRELLAS FOR MEN, 3.00 each
Regularly 50c. Delicious fresh shanks, some with steel rods.

—*Newark (N. J.) paper*.

Was Dad's Face Red?

"FATHER'S

DAY

SPECIAL"

Purity Bakery's

Famous Devil's

Food Cakes

—*Unidentified paper*.

Meanest Yet.—Q. What sort of climate does Rio de Janeiro have?

A. It is warm and humid; the average annual mean temperature is about 740 degrees F.—*Modesto (Calif.) paper*.

Pass the Code Book.—A woman with black hair has on her head, a natural blonde has on her head, a natural blonde has 760 and one with brown hair has about 650 . . . A "peroxide blonde" will have less than any of them if she keeps on.—*Eugene (Ore.) paper*.